CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,292—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
" PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	8287	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" ORIENTAL	6264	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked" proceed to Aden only, and Passengers taxeship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London"

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
"	.....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	.....	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	22th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

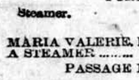
S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 21th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts received on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold, DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Behrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL PREPARATIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES, AND SUNDRIES.

The preparation of all Prescriptions is carefully supervised by experienced English Chemists.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA.
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. M. 837, CANORGLO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

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BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 32-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ...' ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, THE Undersigned, VITHALDAS PRANJIVANDAS, having attained the age of majority this day, do hereby for myself and as the natural guardian of my minor brother, JAMIETAL PRANJIVANDAS, give notice to all concerned that I hereby repudiate the PARTNERSHIP which is without any grounds therefor, alleged by some parties to subsist between ourselves and the person or persons until recently, carrying on business as Commission Agents and Merchants at Bombay and elsewhere in the names, styles and firms of "SHAH LALLUBHAI MULCHAND" and "SHAH ICHCHHARAM LALLUBHAI MULCHAND" and all interest in and liability in respect of the said firms as such alleged partners thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1901.

VITHALDAS PRANJIVANDAS.

WANTED

A SECRETARY for the Beawar Municipality (Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana). Salary, which includes allowance Rs. 25 for a horse which he will have to keep, Rs. 175, rising to Rs. 250 in five years. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee Beawar (Rajputana) before 1st August 1901.

Qualifications required are.—

(1) That he has passed an Examination in Civil Engineering.

(2) That he possesses a good knowledge of English and English Correspondence.

(3) That he has experience of Municipal Administration or can efficiently manage Municipal affairs.

Age should be stated in application. The appointment will be on probation for six months.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1895.

ADAMJEE KARRIMBHOY .....Plaintiff.

VS.

ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY & others ..Defendants.

AND

HASSONALLY ADAMJEE .....Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon in one lot at the risk and cost of the abovenamed purchaser, Hassonaly Adamjee.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14 and formerly assessed under No. 13 and entered in the Collector's Book of Revenue under No. 2265 and is bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the public street called Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tajbjee and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 33 and 35 and Ward No. 6926 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street in the new town in the Island of Bombay containing 56 13 square yards by admeasurement and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Essajee and Adamjee Essajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dharumsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at, No. 11 Sutar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VALIBHOY MOOSAJI, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased.

ISMAILJI MOOLA VALIBHAI of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort, the Executor named in the said Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 29th day of June, 1901.

Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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30	12 13 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	193 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
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(a) HEAD CLERK, Permanent Establishment, pay Rs. 160, rising by annual increments of Rs. 16 to Rs. 240. Travelling allowance Rs. 60 while in Districts. Must be experienced in management of a large and busy office, and if not already in the Service must have passed a qualifying test for admission. To join 1st August.

(b) SUPERVISOR, Temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 150, with Travelling allowance Rs. 53 while in the Districts. Must be skilled Draughtsman and Estimator, able to take out strains of ordinary roofs and bridges, and to review Irrigation and Buildings Projects. To join at once on receipt of orders. Travelling allowance will be passed under the rules.

2. Ability to draft and correspond in correct English is indispensable in each case. Candidates who have passed the L. C. E. examination of an Indian University preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER as above.

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THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASSAJI STREET OR SAMUEL STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 500 of 1899.

...k of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VS.

Charles Agnew Turner and others .....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver, and in pursuance of the decree passed in the above suit on 13th October, 1899, and in pursuance of the order passed in the same suit on 28th June, 1901, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Shamji Hassa

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ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the 27th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, 1901, at 3 P.M, to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1900.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1901, and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૰
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 18th June to 4th July 1901, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1901, for the supply of any quantity upto

500 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER,

of the best quality for early delivery, Burmah or Siam Teak may be offered.

2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Burmah or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th June, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS
OF ARTHUR KRUPP, BERNDORF IN AUSTRIA

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Berndorf in Austria, May 1901.

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Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The arduous task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all."Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 2.

2½ per cent. Consols	£93 1-2	=	— ¼
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¾	=	— ¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£105	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£93¼	=	,,
Bar Silver in London	27 1-4	=	,,
,, New York	59½	=	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17½	=	–1½
,, New York	4·87 5-8	=	unch'gd.
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	,,
,, Short London Bills	2½ ,,	=	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 ,,	=	,,

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats Nil. Imports 15,000 bales. Spot 4 23-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·40	4·38	4·20	4·15	4·15
	–1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
,, last year	2,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
,, ,, Continent	1,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·10—6
Do. Do. Dec.	7 57—2

Linseed 54 3-8 –1-8. July-Aug. Dunkirk Business done, tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U K 3,130,000

Correction in yesterday's quotation for Liverpool futures, please read July-August 4·39 and October 4·19.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd July 1901 :—

Cotton	4,539 bales.
Wheat	8,234 cwts.
Linseed	3,245 ,,
Rapeseed	5,240 ,,
Gingellyseed	24 ,,
Poppyseed	2,314 ,,
Groundnuts	nil. ,,
Castorseed	1,439 ,,
Rice	2,599 ,,
Myrabolams	175 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

EXCHANGE.

There is absolutely nothing of importance to report. At current rates buyers are only filling their immediate requirements for ready delivery. Forward rates are steady, but the usual one thirty-second better than quotations is asked for to induce business, and concessions are very difficult to obtain. According to private advices London discounts are steadier, and 6 months' sight is now quoted 3 1-4 per cent. We quote :

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d. July.
,, Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. ,,
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-32d ,,
,, Francs	109 1-4 ,,
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2 ,,
,, Shanghai	126 ,,
,, Japan	148 1-2 ,,

BANK RATE.

The Bank of Madras has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent. per annum, being a decline of 1 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market opened at 94-14, for cash and 94-13 for account. During the day the rate advanced 1-16th in both position, but at the close we have again reverted to the opening rates.

SHARES.

A steady market. Petits have advanced to 1715 cum-dividend.

COALS.

Dull and declining. Resales reported of 1,600 tons Canman's Navigation at Rs. 13 and 600 tons Deshargur at Rs. 14 1-4.

FREIGHTS.

Market steady with few transactions. We hear that 15s. has again been done for Antwerp and 15s. 6d. for Liverpool measurement in "Australia," 15s. has been refused for Hull, Hamburg and Liverpool, July shipment, at which rate there is a moderate enquiry.

SEEDS.

This market remains steady. Linseed is unchanged at Rs. 9-9 to 9-10 for bold, at which prices a little business has been done. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6-3 to 6-4 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed is steady at Rs. 8-7 and Castorseed is firm at Rs. 34-4 to 34-8. Wheat market is steady at about Rs. 4-11 for white Delhi.

COTTON.

There is no change to report in Cotton. The enquiry remains very limited and Dealers are willing to meet buyers at or about current rates. The advices from New York do not affect the local market which is now entirely governed by supply and demand. To-day's sales are estimated at about 3,000 Bales. We quote for New Crop.

Bengal Fully good ..... Rs. 167 25th Jan. 1902.
Broach M. G. good ... ,, 207 25th March 1902.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June as compared with the statement of 11th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs. A. P.	June 25. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000 0 0	1,03,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,65,096 12 4	1,77,84,559 1 7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,51,61,054 5 6	6,80,90,563 1 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,20,169 4 11	5,22,617 7 8
Sundries	23,57,174 1 8	24,36,142 11 2
	Rs.... 11,32,53,501 8 5	11,91,83,882 6 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	57,22,344 0 0	62,57,824 0 0
Other authorised Investments	78,39,946 0 0	82,63,313 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,85,21,823 7 0	2,80,76,724 13 6
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,58,38,713 12 7	1,83,3,120 6 7
Bills discounted, &c.	1,62,39,239 3 9	1,49,77,124 12 4
Balances with other Banks.	10,95,7,39 14 1	11,39,979 11 5
Bullion	1,083 3 5	14,455 6 5
Dead Stock	16,08,978 5 10	16,10,643 8 0
Stamps	13,676 11 0	13,311 8 4
Sundries	8,39,250 10 11	8,43,357 10 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,73,18,294 14 6	2,16,22,971 7 4
Do. at Branches	1,42,05,742 5 4	1,77,75,857 1 3
	Rs.... 11,32,53,501 8 5	11,91,83,882 6 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,99,444	Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,18,906	Inc.
Other Deposits	49,29,499	Inc.
Post Bills	1,02,448	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	47,150	Dec.
Loans	4,45,089	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,98,593	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	12,62,115	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	43,01,677	Inc.
Cash at Branches	35,70,115	Inc.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	3	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	2	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	7	7	89
Total plague deaths to date	96,416	80,573	
Same date last year	9	9	161

A NEW fast steamer, propelled on the turbine system, which is now under construction at Messrs Denny Brothers' shipyard on the Clyde, is to ply for passenger traffic on that river between Greenock and Campbeltown. The vessel will be christened King Edward.

REUTER'S correspondent in Madrid telegraphs that it is reported at a Cabinet Council which was presided over by the Queen-Regent, the question of claims arising out of the loss of the United States warship Maine in Havana Harbour was under discussion. The Cabinet decided that any claims which might be made by American subjects should be addressed to the United States Government in conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Paris.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 23 m. Sun sets, 6h. 41 m. High water, 0 13m., 1-2 a. Low water, 6-3 m., 7-3a.
Third Criminal Session.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Madras United S. and W. Mills, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Question of Students' Quarters, Meeting Grant Medical College, 5 p.m.
Music at the Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p. m. this (Thursday) evening.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1901 was 3,243 ; the daily average being 123 ; new admissions 887.—Parsees 510 ; Hindoos 1,978 ; Mahomedans 1,055 ; Christians 290. 40 children were vaccinated this month.

EXPLOSION IN A MILL.—Mahomed Syed Kassum and Hasan Mea Fakirmahomed, fitters in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill in Ghorapdeo Road, were on Monday afternoon, examining the rim round the manhole of the boiler with a naked kerosine oil lamp, when the gas escaping therefrom, exploded. The cover of the manhole blew up, scalding the two men severely about their body. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting.)

March	Am Sonnen Strand der Alpe...Vollsedt.
Overture	The Elephant Dal's Glück ...Suppe.
Selection	Coster Songs ...A. Chevalier.
Valse	Soaviens Toi ...Waldteufel.
Dance	Mazoore ...Saint-Saens.
Greek Song	The Orphan ...Maggoa.

GOD SAVE THE KING.)

DISOBEDIENT CHINAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Cubbildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ching Ling, a Chinese cook, and ten other Chinese firemen, employed on board the steamship Prudentia, were again brought up and charged with refusing without reasonable cause to join their vessel. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the captain of the vessel and Mr. Saner, barister-at-law, defended the accused. The accused gave as their reason for not joining the vessel, that they were ill-treated and badly fed on board. They had recently come out of jail for the same offence and their experience was that the jail treatment was in every way superior to that given them on board their vessel. The magistrate remarked that there must be something wrong when the men preferred jail to going on board. For the present breach of orders, he sentenced the accused to four days' simple imprisonment each.

A CLEVER CHEAT.—Mr. Hasan Umar Jamal, who resides at Chowpatty, reported to the Police on the night of the 1st instant, that about half past 1 o'clock that afternoon a Cutchee Memon called at his place and handed him a note in Gujarati, purporting to be from a merchant at Chuckla with whom complainant had business transactions and asking for a loan of Rs. 650. The complainant, without making any inquiry, gave the man a cheque for the amount on the Bank of Bombay, payable to bearer. The same evening complainant happening to meet the merchant, mentioned to him about the cheque, when the latter denied having sent any one for the money or having received the cheque. Mr. Hasan then discovered that he had been cheated. Next day the police made inquiries at the Bank and ascertained that the cheque had been cashed at 3 p.m. on the previous day and the money paid to the bearer in currency notes. The police have since found out the name of the accused but could not trace his whereabouts as he has made himself scarce.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE GULABCHAND DEVRAJ.

Mr. Jinnah, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. Counsel said the insolvent had settled with all his creditors ; and the composition deed was being prepared. His lordship granted a rule *nisi*, returnable in a fortnight.

RE ARJOON LUKHMIDAS.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, asked for a postponement, by consent, of the hearing of the matter for a month. His lordship granted the application.

RE MOOKHTIAR FAJOOLA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE. LALLJEE HARSI.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, for leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Ramchander Ganesh Tenderkar ; Samuel Benjamin Chordekar ; Ismail Gilder ; Gulamali Hyderali ; Atmaram Balkrishna Pradhan ; Ahmed Sale bin Mahomed Husein Bharde and another ; and Ardesir Nasarwanjee Anklesaria.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund :—

Previously acknowledged	1,13,752 5 3
H H Bhawsingji, Maharaja of Bhowningur	10,000 0 0
H H The Rao of Cutch	5,000 0 0
H H Bhavsingji, The Rana Sahib of Porbandar	3,000 0 0
H H Bala Saheb, The Chief of Kuranvad	500 0 0
H H Patangsha, Raja of Jawhar (Calcutta Fund)	500 0 0
Mr Currumsey Jamjee	200 0 0
The Estate of Azam Wala Maza Kala of Bilkha	200 0 0
European and Native Officers and men of Fazeys Police Department	161 9 6
Employees of Messrs J Duxbury and Co. Ld	159 2 0
Messrs J Duxbury and Co. Ld	100 14 0
Messrs Hirjee Khetsey and Co	100 0 0
Mr Ramnarain Hurnandro	100 0 0
Mr James McDonald	100 0 0
Mr A Abraham	75 0 0
Mr Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy	50 0 0
Mr Venilal Vijbocandas	50 0 0
Mrs Flora Sassoon	50 0 0
Officials of the Postal Department, through the Post Master General, 2nd Donation	47 6 0
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Mr Chotalal Ishwardas	31 0 0
Mr Sorabjee Edaljee Watcen	30 0 0
Mr H C Dunk	30 0 0
Mr Phiroze B M Malabari	25 0 0
Mr Edaljee Merwanjee Dubash	25 0 0
The Merwanjee Sett Parsee Girl School through the Head Mistress	25 0 0
Mr Kalichoro N Kabrajee	25 0 0
Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia	25 0 0
Mr Sojpali Khemsey	25 0 0
Mr Wagjee Liladhur	25 0 0
Mr Chaturchuj Bhowanidas	25 0 0
Messrs. Brooks and Co	25 0 0
Mr W G Page	25 0 0
Mr Tunbux Joharmul	21 0 0
Minor Subscriptions from Rs. 3 and under	20 0 0
Mr Tarachand Ganatram	15 0 0
Mr Jehangir B M Malabari	10 0 0
Mr Horma-jee Jahangir Taleyerkhan	10 0 0
Mr Gotiram Tarachand	10 0 0
Mr Baldeo Makundlall	10 0 0
Mr Ratansi Bhimjee	10 0 0
Mr R F Malabarwala	10 0 0
Mr D T Nariman	10 0 0
Mr S Menahem Moses	10 0 0
Mr Bijnath Hurmandroy	5 0 0
Total Rs.	1,37,712 5 3

S Rebsch, Sassoon J David, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dinshaw Eduljee Vachha, Narondas Purshotamdas,
Frederick Noel Paton, Abdulhasan Adamjee Peerbhoy, Jehangeer Bomanjee Petit,
Honorary Secretaries.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R.A.

THIS match will be played on the Oval this evening. Kick-off 5-15 p.m. The following will represent the Gymkhana :—R. E. Stokes-Rees, full back, C. M. Ward, P. F. Fischer, H. Dundas and H. P. Hebblethwaite, three-quarters. J. Scrymgeour and S. M. Powell, halves ; P. J. Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, T. Turner, G. E. Marjoribanks, J. H. Macdonald, T. Hewson and M. Innes-Kerr, forwards.

WHILE riding a bicycle along Forest-road, a girl of about seventeen was observed to dismount and stand in a dazed condition. A gentleman spoke to her, but she was unable to tell anything about herself. She had forgotten her name, her residence, in fact, everything concerning herself. The police could make nothing of her case, and she was taken to the hospital.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the following case was heard before his lordship and a Special Jury.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

Dewjee Tajoo, a Hindu, was charged with having, on the 4th May last, committed murder by causing the death of his wife named Sewgandi. The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Husein Tyebjee, instructed by Mr. Nicolson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. M. M. Murzban defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY :
Mr. Frank Ritchie, Foreman.

Mr. S. N. Powell	Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Cooper
Mr. Bundesli, H. Laljee	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
Mr. J. A. D. McBain	Mr. W. B. Thompson
Mr. Abdul Kadar Noorbhoy	Mr. F. G. Heaven.

It appeared from the opening statement of counsel that the accused lived with his wife, the deceased, and their daughter on a vacant piece of land opposite, Batlivalla's Dharmsalla at Glider Street. Some few days before the date of the murder, the accused, who was in the habit of ill-treating his wife, quarrelled with her in regard to the manner in which she had cooked his food. On that occasion, he struck the woman with a piece of wood ; and as a result of his treatment Sewgandi ran away. On the evening of the 4th May, the accused brought her back, and the same night he, together with his wife and daughter, retired to rest. Some time afterwards the sound of blows was heard, and on some relatives putting in an appearance, they found the prisoner had killed his wife by beating in her skull with a large stone. The accused then brought the police to the scene, admitting he had killed his wife, and told them to arrest him.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the Judge, said he did not commit this offence ; he denied having killed his wife. He was on good terms with her. She had run away for four days, and he had gone to his brother-in-law's house to fetch her. She at first refused to return, but on his telling her that his mother was dead, and that there was no one else to look after his house, she agreed to come. Nama, his brother-in law, did not like that she should go ; and he objected to her going, and struck accused a blow in the forehead with a stone. Mahadu also came there. His wife had for two months been on terms of improper intimacy with Mahadu. Eventually accused took his wife home, Mahadu came up and struck his wife a blow in the breast as they were going on their way. At the instigation of Mahadu and of Nama who also came up, some of the carmen, who were there struck accused. He told them that it was his wife whom he was taking home, and they then allowed him to do so. About 10 p.m., accused retired to rest. About 2 a. m., on awaking, he found that his wife was dead, and he thereupon raised an alarm and brought a policeman to the place. The latter examined the body and covered it with a carpet. Accused saw the stone which was lying there. It was covered with blood. Four or five policemen collected there ; and perhaps as no one else was found, he (accused) was arrested. He had been on bad terms with his father for the last four or five years.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the case, remarked that the accused's statement, in answer to his lordship, that he was on bad terms with his father, could not be true, because if that were so, he would not have gone to the place where his father was encamped. His father said that he heard the sound of the blows, and other persons also heard the sound. The policeman Rama Raghu, to whom the accused went up and said he had killed his wife, had no motive to tell a falsehood. There was no other person in the place who could have committed the crime.

Mr. Murzban, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that he differed from the Advocate General who had said that the defence, when they denied having committed the offence, should have suggested the persons who were likely to have committed the murder. In defence he was not bound to do so. All that the defence were bound to do was to see whether there was sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to the accused. The learned counsel submitted that the evidence was not only insufficient, but that there were serious discrepancies and he was confident that the jury would not convict the accused of a serious offence. On the other hand, the defence had gone so far as to suggest the names of one or two persons who were not on good terms with the accused and who would have been naturally desirous to bring the accused into trouble by charging him with the murder of the woman. If it was difficult to ascertain the person who had committed the murder, that was no reason that the accused should be charged with the offence. It was just possible that the woman's lover might have become enraged at the reconciliation that took place between the accused and the deceased and would have meditated revenge. Whoever the man was who actually inflicted the injuries, it was possible that he mistook the identity and struck the woman instead of the man, who was by her side and whom the assailant intended to kill. Those were points for the defence.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence said that the duty of the prosecution was to prove to the satisfaction of the jury that the accused was the person who had killed his wife. The fact that no witnesses were called for the defence should not operate on the mind of the jury to the prejudice of the accused. In this case although there was no direct evidence, the question was whether the evidence was sufficient to prove that the murder was committed by the accused. If the evidence of the father was to be believed he had heard two thuds and he saw the accused. He did not say that he saw some one else than the accused. That circumstance fairly led him to the inference that the accused must have been the man. There were other witnesses besides the father on that point. There was the evidence of the policeman to whom the stone was shown by the accused, if the jury came to the conclusion that the accused was the person who committed the murder they should also find their verdict on the point whether there was grave and sudden provocation, which deprived the man of the power of self-control and which reduced the offence to the lesser one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury after a short consultation returned and the foreman of the jury announced that they found the prisoner guilty of murder by a majority of eight to one.

His Lordship accepted the verdict of the jury and in passing sentence on the prisoner said that assuming that he had suspected his wife of improper conduct, that did not justify him in taking her life. He found no extenuating circumstances in the case, and therefore it was his painful duty to pass on him the capital sentence.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning (Thursday).

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent at Ahmedabad, writing on July 2, says : Mrs. Wadia, wife of Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, was unanimously elected vice-president of the Bholanath Ladies' Institute last Wednesday. Mrs. Lely, the president of the Institute, in proposing Mrs. Wadia, said that as she was not able to be present at the meeting, having had to pass most of the year out of the city, it was necessary to have a vice-president to act in her absence. The proposal, being supported by Mrs. Modi, was carried unanimously. Mrs. Lalshanker Umiashanker, is at present the Secretary of the Institute.

Inspector Harilal Maganlal and Jamedar Gulmahomed, who were charged at the instance of one Ganpat Bechar, a hack carriage-driver with handcuffing and confining the complainant, were discharged by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanavaty, the City Magistrate yesterday, after giving a lengthy judgment, in which he justified the conduct of the police officers mentioned above. The case for the prosecution was this : That the complainant asked Inspector Harilal to return Rs. 5 which he gave him on condition that his horse would be passed as fit when examined by the Police Superintendent. The theory of the defence was that Bechar obstructed Harilal in the discharge of his public duty. The Police Superintendent and his assistants where examined by the Court, who stated that they saw Bechar in the custody of the police Jamadar. The latter, when asked by the Superintendent, said that Bechar refused to furnish bail and was trying to escape from the custody by growing violent. The Superintendent said that a policeman would be quite justified in hand-cuffing an unruly person who tried to escape from lawful custody. Bechar was arrested by the Inspector under Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code and handed over in charge of the Jamadar of the railway police. The plea of justification was held good by the Magistrate.

The appointment of Hirachand Chagan, a clerk of the District Court, as auditor of the Municipality, is cancelled by Mr. Maconochie, the Collector, on a representation made by some of the citizens in the form of a petition. Hirachand, it is said, has been recently transferred to the Sub-Judge's Court at Kaira, Mr. Batchelor, the Judge, has also declined to lend the services of the clerk to the Municipality. In to-day's meeting at the Ripon Hall, the Commissioners will re-consider the questions and make an appointment of another auditor, and the appointment of Health officer is still to be decided.

The health of the city is decidedly improving, the total mortality from all causes being 90 only. Fever caused 66 deaths. Both figures are the lowest of the week ending 27th instant, while compared to those of the past year.

THE body of Lieutenant Vernon Maud, who was drowned in Luce Bay from the tender "Leda," in March last, during the visit of the Channel Squadron, was washed ashore in Monreith Bay, two miles below Port William.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Wednesday:—The changes on the West Coast have been slight ; the chief feature continues to be the deficiency of pressure. In the Arabian Sea, which is now greatest at Bombay, a feeble advance of monsoon winds is in progress, the front of which is probably in the latitude of Ratnagiri. The monsoon winds are not strong in South Konkon and Malabar Coast, but they are giving moderate to heavy rain on the West Coast, especially South Konkan, Goa, Mormugoa. Ratnagiri and Mercara have received three inches, Karwar two. Light to moderate rain is fairly general in the Deccan and Central Provinces and a few showers have been received in Gujarat. Raichur, Sholapur, and Chanda have received two inches, Rajkot one. The conditions in the Bay of Bengal continue to be more or less unsatisfactory. The depression and disturbance in the North-west angle yesterday has proved to be even more feeble than was anticipated. It has advanced Northwestwards, but the winds are light in Orissa and South Bengal. Light showers of little importance have fallen in South and East Bengal, Assam and Orissa, the only important amount being two inches at Cuttack. Easterly winds are blowing in the North Western Provinces and the skies are lightly clouded in that area, and clear in the Punjab. A fewstowers have fallen along the Himalayas ; and Gorakhpur has received two inches. The depression from the bay is unimportant but local showers may occur in the Gangetic plain. Showers will probably continue in the Deccan and Central Provinces, and moderate rain on the West Coast, especially in Konkan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, Captain J. W. Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, experienced from latitude 24° 2' N. and longitude 60° 30 E. fresh monsoon wind and sea until arriving in port occasional squalls of rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pemba, Captain P. H. Martyr, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar and Mombasa, Lamoo and Aden experienced fine weather to Lamoo, thence to Cape Guardafui strong monsoon and high sea with currents varying from 125 to 62 miles a day. In the Gulf of Aden fine weather. From Socotra to 400 miles off port fresh monsoon and heavy swell, from thence moderate monsoon with heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 46	25 82	22 91	26 33
Wednesday, 3rd July	00 08	00 09	00 45	00 11
Total	31 54	25 91	23 45	26 44
Total fall to July 3, 1900	20 55	20 61	20 60	21 68
Total fall to July 3, 1899	29 12	29 47	25 76	22 98

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from midnight to midnight.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 3rd July	0	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 90 and also to the sea level and corrected for the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·424	NW	3	113·1	80·9	26	...	0·56	–1·68
Sirsa	29·442	NW	G	113·3	81·1	25	...	0·02	–2·25
Delhi	29·43	E	2	10·2	85·9	51	...	1·57	–2·81
Agra	29·445	SE	5	110·5	90·9	53	...	0·33	–2·36
Cawnpore	1	ES	4	109·4	87·0	58	...	0·08	–4·19
Allahabad	29·439	ES	10	109·1	87·7	58	0·05	0·08	–6·64
Jhansi	29·444	ES	9	111·3	92·2	58	...	0·17	–5·50
Jacobabad	29·740	S	2	117·1	84·0	49	...	0·00	–0·26
Karachi	29·814	WSW	10	94·1	84·8	74	...	0·00	–0·78
Jeypore	29·455	W	5	111

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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
OF
GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Not to be called on.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.
284-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dyal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahabin Ali vs Okamal Jasamal and others—Little and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Rukhand Krishnajee and others vs Manoradas Rovaldas and others.
751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramashimul and others vs Moulal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
153-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.
23-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report

620-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee and Co.

For further directions and Commissioners Report.

228-96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846-00—Sorabji and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Amirula vs Kasfali Jivaji—Mulla and M.
851-00—Mulji and R—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Salay Mahomed Purta vs Sena Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.
539-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawalla and others—Little and Co.
4-01—Jamsetji and R—Dullubhdas Balmukhdas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 22nd June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd June 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	2,40,746	5,27,496	5,023	7,73,270
I M R do ...	52,089	1,43,499	1,315	1,96,903
Total....	2,92,835	6,70,995	6,343	9,70,173
Actuals for corresponding week ending 23rd June 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,66,153	4,73,442	6,763	6,46,358
I M R do ...	44,278	2,28,121	15,288	2,87,687
Total	2,10,431	7,01,563	22,051	9,34,045
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+74,593	+54,051	+1,735	+1,26,912
	+7,811	-84,622	-13,973	-90,781

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	5,000	14,000	.....	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	99	.....	135
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	1,18,523	4,48,917	3,858	5,71,298
Total for 25 weeks...	1,23,523	4,62,917	3,858	5,90,298
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	5,103	41,551	43	46,697
Per mile of Ry. do..	35	2·5	.....	331
Total to corresponding date do. ..	98,638	8,48,110	4,446	9,51,194

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 27,697
Do. to date ..... „ 3,60,896

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	9,138	6,009	31	15,178
Total for 25 weeks ...	9,438	6,209	31	15,678
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	302	3,251	6	3,559
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	188	..	206
Total to corresponding date do.	9,782	16,400	40	21,222

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,059
Do. to date ..... „ 10,544

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd June 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	1,35,000	3,80,000	7,000	5,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	82	231	4	317
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	30,78,413	99,58,817	1,26,620	1,31,63,850
Total for 25 weeks...	32,13,413	1,03,38,817	1,33,620	1,31,85,850
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,90,271	4,333	6,12,198
Per mile of Ry do.	71	298	3	372
Total to corresponding date do. ..	28,05,437	1,19,33,123	1,18,996	1,48,56,556

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 90,198
Decrease to date..... „ 11,70,706

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEUBERG—July 3, at Hendra, Middle Colaba, the wife of J B Neuberg, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAWSON—July 1, at Blacker's Gardens, Teynampet, Madras, the wife of Arthur E Lawson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARRICK—June 29, at Calicut, Captain E W Carrick-Adjutant, Malabar Volunteer Rifles and 4th Burma Battalion.
MARSHALL—June 17, at Mussoorie, after a very sudden illness Clarence Henry, the dearly loved infant son of Louis and Agnes Marshall.
NEWMAN—June 22, at the Ramsay Hospital, Niani Tal, N-W P, India, from enteric fever, Denis Newman, B A, University College, Oxford, Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, aged 27 years.
STORY—June 29, at Bangalore, Emily, wife of Mr A M Story, Salt Department (retired).

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TREBLE DISTILLED ENGLISH EAU DE COLOGNE.
In long blue or amber bottles (8 inches long), on sale at all our establishments at
Re. 1 per bottle.
(Only a small consignment available.)
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

PRESENT VIGILANCE, FUTURE PROSPERITY.

WHEN Mr. Andrew Carnegie wrote of Dormant Britain in the "Nineteenth Century," he wrote without his book. He had just been distributing his surplus millions and wanted relaxation. So he took up his gold pen with the diamond point, as Mr. Dooley would say, and wrote: It is no longer Britain versus all the world in anything. Our primacy in credit, mining, weaving, commerce, and manufacture has gone. In shipping, it is true, we exceed "any other nation twice over." But in shipbuilding "America, with her cheap steel and timber and surprising workmen," is making a strong bid for pre-eminence. How can Britain, he asks, hold its own, with its forty-one millions of people upon two islands, 127,000 square miles in area, with over 500 people per square mile, against the United States, with seventy-seven millions upon three and a half million square miles unequalled in natural resources, with only thirty people per square mile? The Yankee has more elbow-room. But he does not make better engines or bridges though he asks less money for them. But that is beside the point. He says British foreign trade has reached its limit not because it ought to, but because the qualities of the race lie dormant, the dogged endurance, the ambition to excel, the will to do or die, lie sleeping, because heretofore it has not been necessary to wake them up, to drill them into disciplined action. And taking up the key-note given by the Pittsburg iron monarch, Germany, with the "Vossische Zeitung" as its spokesman, taunts us with being afraid that we cannot sustain the fair competition of German shipping companies and German merchants and with having lost much of that proud self-confidence for which we were formerly noted. Mr. Carnegie was writing for exercise, the German permeated with the wish that he could believe what he asked his readers to. British foreign trade has reached its limit, writes the millionaire scribe, it neither declines nor expands, having remained practically stationary for about ten years. But instead of quoting that as evidence of our being asleep, he should have cited it in proof of our alertness. We have marked time while other countries have slipped back. Our manufactures and products have the misfortune of being too good, of lasting for too long a time. But every country—India perhaps last of all—is beginning to realise that with British manufacturers the first cost is the last; with foreign the first is but the beginning of endless expenditure on repairs, and whereas the foreign machinery is useless even as scrap iron when the cost has been written off, British is worth almost as much as when it was new and half its value may be transferred to the Reserve Fund.

When the Hon'ble Mr. Whitehead of Hongkong went home the other day he devoted much time and trouble to enlightening British manufacturers as to the extent of China, the distribution of her population and her requirements. He talked of British apathy, which he knew did not exist but fearing prosperity might breed sloth he adopted stump oratory as a holiday diversion. His name does not appear in "Who's Who," or we would put it in as an exhibit in support of our assertion. Mr. Whitehead may have generated a little extra activity, and for that he must have his due. But while the "Vossische Zeitung" was on the book-stalls and before Mr. Carnegie's ink was dry on the Bank of England notes he used as copy-paper, the Association of Chambers of Commerce had sent a deputation to the Foreign office to call on the Imperial Government to "take adequate measures for the safeguarding of the vast commercial and political interests of the British Empire in China, and that in the settlement following the present operations reparation should be sought in increased facilities for trade rather than by a money indemnity." Mr. Holland, M.P., for Rotherham, Sir F. Forbes Adam's predecessor on the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Indian Currency Commission, introduced the deputation and lectured Government which was represented by Lord Cranborne. Lord Lansdowne had shown the country a month earlier that Government was fully alive to its interests, but it was necessary that the deputation should make some show. Consequently Mr. Holland read a little homily of his own. But he did not accuse the Government of indolence, apathy or carelessness. He frankly owned that the Foreign Secretary's declaration was satisfactory. He found no fault with the past or the present, but wisely confined his remarks to the future. That there were numerous potentialities for those in the China market admitted of no argument, he observed. Those who understood the market best were most emphatic in declaring it incapable of being exaggerated, and considerable as was their past trade with China, they had only touched the fringe of that trade; and on the action of the Foreign Office would depend largely the development of the trade of future generations. They considered if there were any neglect now in regard to those questions it would spell ruin in years to come, while vigilance would cause prosperity in the future. These are truisms; but they formed the basis of the Chambers' representation. Here it might have been brought to a close. But members were eager to refute the allegations of Mr. Carnegie and the "Vossische Zeitung." So Mr. Joseph Walton was asked to speak. That gentleman has written a book on China which he fully believes in. Many people do not accept it as so infallible an authority as its author would like. With all the lack of energy, Great Britain is charged with, we already enjoy over sixty-three per cent. of the entire foreign trade of China as against twenty-four of America and every European country combined.

One of the deputation spoke of British apathy, as speakers will, without taking the trouble to ascertain whether apathy exists or who is responsible for it. And we were not surprised to find that Lord Cranborne in his reply reminded the deputation that the furtherance of British commercial interests in China must, in the first instance, depend upon the enterprise of traders. There is no getting out of that. It must be the traders themselves who must promote trade in China. Lord Cranborne's duty was to show that if anyone were dormant it was Government and not the Foreign Office. The traders deny that they are, so Mr. Carnegie and the German journal must be wrong. Government was doubtless glad of the opportunity of demonstrating, through Lord Cranborne, how very wide awake it is and how fully it realises that present vigilance is future prosperity. The Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs made out a very good case indeed for Government. The Russian agreement reserved to England a very large area in China for railway enterprise. The same spirit was the motive of the Anglo-German understanding, and of the successful efforts quite recently made by the Government to recover for British shareholders control over a very large part of the Northern Railways. Efforts, he assured the deputation, would be made to recover the northern portion of the line, as they had already recovered the portion lying within the Wall. The same spirit had also characterised the action of the Government with regard to commerce. We have, as he showed, certain well-defined treaty rights, and those rights Government continues to press by firm and courteous representations to the various Powers. Government have pressed them with no small measure of success, as was shown by the recent history of our relations with Russia and in any future developments it may be taken for granted that we shall hold our own. Our traders are well aware of the markets which are profitable and which are likely to be profitable and we need not fear that they will turn that knowledge to good account. But if they look for Government to take any prominent part in doing the work they must do for themselves, they will look in vain. Government will do its part, but in its own way, for, as Lord Cranborne reminded the deputation, Government recognise that the one thing to avoid in foreign politics and especially in Chinese politics is international swagger which leads to nothing but friction and is necessarily adverse to commercial interests. Be vigilant and watchful, but not hasty. That was the advice the Foreign Office tendered to the Chambers of Commerce and that is the policy we may expect them to adopt.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

WHEN Korea dismissed Mr. McLeavy Brown from the Director Generalship of Customs, the Russian authorities "definitely and positively assured" the State Department at Washington that it was not due in any way to Russian interference. Russia by seeking to excuse, accused herself, and very clumsily so, by travelling all the way to Washington to give assurances which most materially concerned England. We may expect that following precedent Russia will definitely and positively assure the United States that she had has no hand in Korea's sudden request that the Japanese Post Offices and officials be withdrawn. The one story will be received with as much credence as the other. The British and Japanese Ministers at Seoul, without loss of time in the McLeavy Brown affair, sought an audience of the Emperor with good results. They may not be so fortunate in the present instance. Russia has too strong a hand on the Korean Emperor and his country. The Bear would not like to come into conflict with England—nor for that matter with Japan, but he imagines he can go much further without provoking active resentment from Japan, and we fear that there is not much hope of our plucky little neighbour getting the best of the present affair. The breach of good feeling between Russia and Japan grows wider. The Korean Government recently decided to borrow from a French syndicate the sum of five million yen for the purpose of constructing the Northern Railway from Seoul to Wi-ju. The loan has been concluded, but great secrecy is maintained on the subject. The French syndicate and the Russo-Chinese Bank supply the funds. Naturally the comments of the Japanese Press exhibited much concern. The hand of Russia was suspected and not we imagine inaccurately in the transaction, which it is contended, is a violation of the Convention of 1896, whereby Russia and Japan agreed that, should Korea require a foreign loan, both would lend assistance by common accord. The Korean mines are said have been mortgaged to Russia in order to guarantee the payment of the interest. And whatever the assurances at Washington may be, it is practically beyond dispute that Russia is supreme at Seoul. Korea is badly in need of funds and as the Russian Minister at Seoul declared the other day, if she wants to accomplish anything she must borrow largely. Russia will find means to provide that money but she will have a "quid pro quo" and not be too particular about the terms of the convention of 1896. She may also find in the disturbances at Quelpart and the unrest among the Mahomedans reasons for further active measures and Japan will have to fight if she means to insist upon the observance of the terms of the convention. Japan is in want of money, as we showed the other day, and a war would ruin her. Russia has recently been observing her from all possible points of view. A correspondent only last month told us that the Russian War Office had been devoting a studious attention to the armed power of Japan and the "Russki Invalid" commenting on the report of the Intelligence Department admitted that naval and military experts in Russia took a seriously respectful and decidedly apprehensive view of Japan's offensive power in case of an armed collision between the two powers. So it would seem that Russia is trying how far she may provoke Japan without absolute danger—much further it must be granted than if the Japanese treasury were not so painfully empty as it has been shown to be.

HORSE BREEDING IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA has always been famous for its horses, and horse-breeding may be reckoned as one of the most important of Australian industries. The question of the deterioration in breed is before Government, which is expected to shortly introduce a scheme for the improvement of stock. The subject is difficult to deal with, and in order to be able to offer expert advice when Government bring forward its proposals, the Australian Royal Agricultural Society have drawn up a scheme which has been forwarded to Government. The scheme, which provides for subsidies for the use of good sires, was not accepted by the members without discussion, during which various reasons were assigned for the deterioration of horses in Victoria. One gentleman suggested that the growth of racing was the cause of farmers ceasing to breed animals up to 12 or 14 stone, but he was probably nearer the truth when he remarked that all their best horses and mares had been deported to India. Another gentleman advocated the imposition of an export duty on mares, and mentioned that the Arabs never allowed a mare of pure blood to leave their shores. This is the most remarkable feature in connection with the Arab horse and the Indian Turf. Last season at Mahaluxmi an Arab mare won a race, but her appearance caused the greatest surprise and is, we believe, the only occasion in the history of the Western India Turf Club that an Arab mare has raced. The purchase of the best of the Australian horses for India has been going on for a long time, but within recent years patrons of the English turf have also bought largely. It is satisfactory to find that the breeders in Victoria are not only alive to the necessity of improving the stock but have agreed upon common action, and in this they are following in the footsteps of other States in Australia as well as of New Zealand.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

THE advance made by medical scientists in recent years has been remarkable, and there is now a growing appreciation of the great value of inoculation experiments as a means of detecting, curing and preventing disease. The experiments are conducted on living animals and only by persons who possess licenses which have been granted upon the recommendation of persons of high scientific standing. According to a Parliamentary return the number of experiments carried out during the past year was 10,839, a large proportion of which were performed without anæsthetics. The experiments are broadly classified—physiological, pathological and therapeutical. It is claimed that but few of the experiments have been in any serious degree painful, and only a small proportion of the inoculations practised are followed by disease or poisoning. In regard to most inoculations for purposes of diagnosis, with the great majority of the inoculations performed for the testing of articles of food, and with many of the inoculations made for the purpose of standardising antitoxin serum no pain is caused to the subject. Inoculations for the purpose of diagnosis are now part of the routine of medical practice. Experiments have also been carried on in respect to plague, but apparently no further discovery has yet been made tending to solve the plague problem—to find the germ in nature.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander H. A. Phillips, sailed on Tuesday for the Persian Gulf.

COLONEL DEANE'S visit to Simla concerning matters connected with the Frontier Province will probably extend over another fortnight.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Justice Chandavarker passed a sentence of death on Dewjee Tajoo for the murder of his wife on the 4th May last.

A TYPICAL examination fraud has been detected at Roorkee, one of the engineer candidates having bribed some one in the press. Some papers in the subordinate classes leaked out in this way, and the whole examination has been held over again. The College authorities are carefully investigating the matter. It is the first case of leakage for thirteen years.

THE MAHSUDS have recently vented their spite upon the Darwesh Khel Waziris, with whom they are constantly at feud. On June 21st a large body of Mahsuds attacked a Khojal Khel village in Shaka, killing six men and four women and driving off all the cattle. The Shakai Darwesh Khel gathered a lashkar, and pursued the riders. A smart fight ensued, in which six Mahsuds were killed and twelve wounded, while the pursuing party lost six killed. All the cattle were recovered.

IN connection with our recent remarks concerning the employment of Eurasians on railways in India, writes the "Englishman," those interested in the matter will learn with some satisfaction that the decrease shown in para. 61 of the last Railway Administration Report is not real. It appears that the number of employees on the East Coast State Railway is not shown in the Report this year. The omission is due to the fact that on account of the transfer of the East Coast State Railway to the Madras and Bengal-Nagpur Railways it was not possible to obtain the required figures for 1900 in time for inclusion in the Report. Supposing the number of Eurasians on the East Coast State Railway in 1900 remained the same as in 1899, the total number employed on Indian Railways during the former year would be 7,694—an increase of 301, a fairly satisfactory figure. It is worth noting, however, that on certain railways, notably the North-Western State Railway, the number of Eurasian employees have decreased, concurrently with an increase in the number of Europeans and Natives engaged.

MR. T. STANLEY GREEN has secured a contract with the Ceylon Government for a service of motor cars, to carry Mails and passengers from Lunugala to Batticoloa via Bibile, a distance of 80 miles, which will be covered in eight hours. That is to say, the average rate will be 10 miles an hour, but on the flat the speed can be increased to 30 miles an hour. There will be two cars at work daily from April next and one in reserve, and each will carry six passengers. The cars will be like chars-a-bane, and will be driven by steam-engines in which kerosine will be used. At present the journey takes two days, so that it is not surprising that great things are expected to result from the inauguration of the service.

THE MEAN STREETS OF CALCUTTA.

"THERE was the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostrils."—SHAKSPEARE.

They stretch indefinitely eastwards behind Chowringhee, but Park Street opposes an inflexible barrier to their southern extension. Northwards they meet and mingle with the fringes of the native town proper, Bow Bazar forming the connecting link between Brown and White and unadulterated Brown. They furnish a curiously characteristic study these unaristocratic thoroughfares of India's capital. The big merchant, the High Court Judge, or the Simla official whose pleasant ways lie along the trim maidan-girt paths of the metropolis recks little of their existence. They are never obtruded upon his notice in the breezy beaten track between house and office and office and drive. Yet it is in the squalid and malodorous area which they cover that the bulk of the city's English-speaking population lives and moves and has its being.

By "mean streets" I include generically the whole of the European residential quarter north of Park Street. These localities vary greatly in degree and kind although the same structural and sanitary disadvantages characterize them all. There are the mean streets whose proximity to the haunts of the "elite" gives them vantage over all the rest. Thus Park Street electrifies by induction, as it were, the tail ends of Wellesley Street, Free School Street and converging localities, whose inhabitants in the supreme gratification of being able to add. "Park Street end" to their addresses overlook the fact, or try to, that Wellesley Street and Free School Street, a little lower down, are howling wildernesses of "bickri-wallahs" hovels (a "bickri-wallah" is a thing ten times worse than the Bombay "giri-purana-walla") old iron shops, and reeking deserts of huts. There are the mean streets which have shed unmelodious vernacular designations for terser, if less explanatory, English titles. These look well on the top right-hand corner of a sheet of note paper intended for transmission abroad—and that is about the only place where they show to advantage. There is Dhurrom-tollah, the impassable, with its tawdry shops, its livery stables, and its unspeakable Chandney Chowk. This thoroughfare, however, boasts a population entirely "sui generis" and hardly enters into the purview of the present sketch. Neither does Calcutta's China-town, Bentinck Street, although some of the dingy turnings branching off from it are hives of English-speaking swarms. Jaun Bazar Street may be mentioned in passing as an abomination of desolation, gram godowns, sweet-meat shops and wattle erections, variegated by an occasional pukka-built native tenement painted royal blue or raspberry pink, with ironbarred windows, and verandahs festooned with yards of muddy draperies, making up its entire length. And yet the approaches to this ill-conditioned roadway are located in the heart of Chowringhee and civilization, and the site offers splendid possibilities for conversion into one of the most commodious thoroughfares for European accommodation in the City. My business, however, is not with what Might Be but with what Is—Let us proceed to the mean streets farther south—the thickly-peopled typical mean streets of Calcutta, the streets with English names.

The difference between the best and the worst of these is not salient to the cursory observer. They all appear to have been laid out on the same principle, and with the same object strenuously in view, namely, the complete subversion of the statement that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." In the capital of India the amalgamation has been compulsory as far as the housing of the races is concerned. Here there is "neither East nor West—Barrier nor Breed nor Birth." Compound walls, and sometimes even these are lacking, constitute the sole boundary as well as the only thing in common between colour and creed, civilization and savagery, the teakwood bedstead and the string "charpoy." "Bustee" blocks stand in awesome contiguity to bedroom windows, bambu huts, buttress gate-pillars and garden walls, potsherds and filth alternate with the squat little single-storied edifices which are the characteristic features of these localities. The ear-rending discord of Oriental brawling, which is just one degree better than the discord of Oriental merry-making, never dies away on the air; the beggar is a fixture on the pavement; the Great Smell of Calcutta, which assailed Kipling's unaccustomed nostrils on the Howrah platform has here its ever springing source. And yet in these noisome precincts, herded in with this promiscuous community, white men and women without number spend their lives, white children are born and die. In this festering area the citizen rash enough to incur a family on anything under 500 rupees a month must eke out his unhappy fate. For in Calcutta there are no half measures. If you will live down south you must either have a Member of Council for a neighbour or live beside a coolie. It is the proud exclusiveness of Theatre Road or the heterogeneous vulgarity of Wellesley Street. There is no *juste milieu* where middle class yearnings for pure air and clean surroundings may be satisfied.

The mean streets are all unlovely to look upon and bad to smell. Choose any route and walk, or drive along it—the former preferably if you would gauge its utter depravity in the matter of foot-paths—and the same perspective of squalor and incongruity will be spread before you. There, cheek by jowl, with a *quisqualis* wreathed European gateway (quisqualis creepers and guava trees monopolize all available garden spaces hereabouts) stands an oil-seller's dingy hovel. Across the road, leaning wearily against a coach-house wall for support is a *modee's* shop where business is brisk despite the structure's deceptive air of imminent collapse. This establishment, a typical specimen of its kind, and one which punctuates every dozen yards of a Calcutta roadway, is divided into two flats, the upper being exactly 30 inches above the ground level of the lower. Downstairs the proprietor stores wood, coal and other rough stock; the weightiest piece of furniture on the top shelf is his own rotund personality. An ornamental hedge of mud bowls filled with rice, dal, and flour, all unstintingly adulterated with street dust, divides him from the vulgar crowd. When he disposes himself for slumber, which is after each customer departs, his top-knot gains from the ghee-jar against which restricted space obliges it to press, while his toes lose none of the tonic properties of the salt in which they are imbedded. I may mention that these local stores are not reserved solely for native patronage. A shabby little cook has just re-entered the European gateway after making extensive purchases. Next to the "modee" is a dhobie whose door-way is blocked by gargantuan bundles of dirty linen which he is sorting with engaging candour on the footpath. Follows a length of garden wall and several consecutive yards of brick and mortar which might plant hope in your breast did you not see the impending break ahead. This time it is the outer line of a "bustee" block and is mainly domestic and inscrutable. Relief is afforded by rome sweetmeat shops, foggy with the vapours of scalding *ghee*, and browning delicacies; and, a little farther on, wedged into a space barely three spans wide, is a *durma*-hooded platform on which the glazed eyes of a decapitated goat announce with other portions of his anatomy, that there is "mutton" for sale. The meat stall is followed by a lane just broad enough to permit the comfortable passage of the big pariah dog that has strolled out of it. Dispel the erroneous impression, however, that it is this animal's exclusive thoroughfare and private property. The lane is the direct and only means of access to a "bustee" that covers as much ground as Government House, a dingy far-reaching sheet of squalor of which the sweet meat shops on the road are but the outlying fringe. Some one-storied, verandahed houses that have not been repaired for at least six years, come next. Their terrace cornices are as black as the atmospherical conditions of Calcutta can make them. They are confronted by a smiling buff-pink mansion, gay with green windows and ruddy gravel and renovated speckless stucco. This building has just undergone its triennal transformation and it forms the usual violent contrast to its surroundings. Following it closely comes a dirty open space consecrated to the religious accumulation of potsherds, and worse things. Then you step into a pool which deepens towards its central cause—a stand pipe at which three palki bearers are having a surreptitious bath. More clusters of huts follow, interspersed by single-storied dwarfish houses and an occasional two-storied residence, gram godowns, a length of "bickri-wallahs'" huts, a liquor shop for coolies, an ice depot, and a big house in which a native is living.

(To be concluded.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TRANSKEI INVASION.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Boer invaders of the Transkei have attacked Maclear vainly, thirty young farmers keeping them at bay.

Colonel Dalgety relieved Maclear and the invaders are now seeking to retreat by difficult routes.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE POSTS ABOLISHED.

Korea has suddenly requested the withdrawal of the Japanese post offices and officials from Korea.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ROUGH WEATHER TO TASMANIA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are little the worse for the boisterous voyage they had from New Zealand to Hobart, when they met with the heaviest sea they have yet encountered.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

ATTACK ON SHANSI CONVERTS.

RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Fighting between the Mahomedans and Natives has occurred at Shenyang in Manchuria in which the former were worsted.

Tung Fuh Siang is reported to be attacking the converts in Shansi.

The First Brigade Staff and 24th Punjab Infantry embark at Taku on the 4th instant.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP CARTHAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The hospital ship Carthage returns to China after undergoing repairs.

With a view of reducing unnecessary correspondence, the Government of India sanction for one year to Officers of Ordnance, Medical and Army Remount Department to issue their own warrants for all modes of travel when proceeding on duty at the public expense.

A grant is sanctioned by the Government of India of Rs. 47,300 for the construction of additional accommodation for the Military Accounts' Department at Rawalpindi.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSELL CASE.

THE ACCUSED SURRENDERS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Earl Russell surrendered himself to the Black-Rod to-day, who conducted him to the Lords, where he applied to Lord Halsbury for a postponement of the trial to enable him to prepare his defence.

Lord Halsbury intimated that he would decide on the 4th instant, meantime Earl Russell is on bail.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A meeting of the Liberal Party has been summoned for the 9th instant when it is understood that a Resolution of Confidence in Sir H. Campbell Bannerman will be proposed.

SPEECH BY SIR H. CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman in a speech at Southampton last night said that the influence of a few men actuated either by personal jealousy or antipathy had rendered Liberal Unity impossible and he appealed to the Liberals to support him in restoring order.

NEW ZEALAND AND FEDERATION.

The Commission which has been sitting at Wellington has reported adversely on the proposal to federate with Australia.

THE NEW NAVAL DECORATION.

Six midshipmen Gunners have been gazetted as the first recipients of the Conspicuous Service Cross for services in South Africa.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

Lord Cranborne in reply to a question in the Commons said we are without detailed information regarding the character of the Thibetan Mission and have not addressed any communication to Russia on the subject.

THE HEAT IN AMERICA.

The abnormal heat in America continues unabated and the mortality is alarming and the ambulances are insufficient.

Horses are left dead in the streets.

Business is paralysed.

DEATH OF A COMMISSARIAT OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Major W. E. Wimble, Commissariat Department, died at Maymyo, Burma, yesterday from failure of the heart's action. He was first appointed to the Department in April 1886 and had held his Burma appointment since April 1898. He took part in the operations in Burma in 1885-89, being attached to the Toungoo Column. He was in the advance on and operations round Nyingyan, and received the medal with clasp.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first shoot of the monsoon season advertised for Saturday afternoon last was postponed owing to heavy rain. It will take place, weather permitting, on Saturday afternoon next at 3-0 o'clock P. M. The Officer Commanding the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry has very kindly placed the Colaba Range at the disposal of the Rifle Club on Saturday afternoon for these shoots. Members should make a point of turning up in large numbers and show that they appreciate this favour. The Club is largely patronised by Volunteers from the Local Corps. It is also open to the Royal Navy, Army, R. I. M. and Civilians. Full particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, Major F. M. English, B. V. R., from the Headquarters B. V. R. and also on the range on Saturday afternoon. The subscriptions are very moderate, viz., joining fee one rupee, monthly subscription annas eight per month payable in advance, entrance fee to each match, unless otherwise declared, annas eight. To prevent disappointment, members should make their own arrangements for ammunition.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Railway Conference continued to-day. The East Indian Railway representatives combating on one side official witnesses who are against their scheme for short circuiting between Howrah and Burdwan and on the other hand a combination of the commercial community of Calcutta and Cawnpore, who support the proposals of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway for the route through the Jherriah Coalfields.

EXTRADITION LAW AND NATIVE STATES.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

An interesting question of legal procedure in connection with the extradition of culprits from Native States in India has arisen in connection with certain frauds committed at Rangoon some two years ago on European traders by one Shew Bux, a Marwari. It seems that Shew Bux managed to obtain from various European firms goods to the value of Rs. 67,710 with the proceeds of which he absconded and sought shelter from justice within the borders of the Jaipur State. A detective was sent from Rangoon to arrest him but the British Resident of Jaipur refused to apply for extradition, apparently on the ground that the offence was not extraditable under the British treaty with that State. The detective then made an application to the State Durbar who caused Shew Bux to be arrested and made over to him. Accused was taken to Rangoon, tried and convicted, but acquitted on appeal on the ground that the arrest in Jaipur, was wholly illegal and without the jurisdiction, as under the treaty with Jaipur "misappropriation" is extraditable but "cheating" is not. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce who are in this matter supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, have represented the case to the Government of India, pointing out that if the residents of Jaipur and other states are to be permitted to fleece traders and others and gain immunity from punishment by crossing the borders of British territory the matter becomes a serious one. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in supporting the representations of the Rangoon Chamber urge the necessity of altering the extradition treaties with the Native States and certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to prevent any future miscarriage of justice of this description.

THE TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR.

Moulvi Syed Shamsul Huda, Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, has been selected Tagore Law Professor for the current year. This is the first time that a Mahomedan gentleman has been elected to the appointment. The course of lectures for this year will be the Law of Crimes in British India.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

At to-day's meeting of the Corporation the Commissioners unanimously voted a contribution of Rs. 25,000 towards the "All India Memorial Fund" to be paid in instalments of Rs. 5,000 per annum for five years. This grant will be devoted towards the laying out of the pleasure garden round the new building which is to be set up on the Esplanade.

H. H. THE MAHRAJA BARODA AT THE M. A. O. COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JULY 3.

His Highness the Mahraja of Baroda paid a visit to the M. A. O. College this morning. The trustees and college staff gave His Highness a warm reception at the railway station, whence he was escorted by the college ridings quad to the central hall of the college, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion and had been already crowded by students and friends of the college. Mr. Sahibzada Afab Ahmad Khan, trustee, read the address, to which His Highness gave an eloquent reply full of sympathetic and encouraging words. His Highness showed an appreciation of the schemes of the illustrious founder of the institution by expressing his opinion in favour of the innumerable advantages of the combination of mental and physical training imparted by the college. His Highness gave practical expressions to his views on this subject by watching with interest a squadron of the students at drill. His Highness then proceeded to inspect the college and boarding house and was much impressed with them. His Highness kindly invited Nawab Mohsinul Malek, Honorary Secretary, to visit Baroda during the progress of his proposed deputation to Guzerat and Kathiawar for the purpose of appeal on behalf of the college to the people of those provinces.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE was a fairly large gathering at the mounted sports meeting yesterday evening but rain interfered with the completion of the programme. There was a good entry for the tent-pegging but the double feat of knocking a ball off a post and taking a peg, which had to be performed in a rather short intervening space, was too much for the majority of the competitors. The Lloyd-Lindsay competition afforded some merriment, but generally the teams got through pretty quickly. The team which got back in the shortest time did the test in 2 mins. 26 2-5 secs. but being penalised ten seconds for faulty dressing and jumping secured only second place, the winning team whose time was 2 mins. 36 secs. thus securing the verdict on the aggregate by the fraction of a second. The Jaldi Stakes was won by Mr. Ballantyne Mr. Koe won the pony scurry somewhat easily and after a good race Captain Moore beat Colonel Eccles narrowly in the Horse Scurry which was a distance handicap, Colonel Eccles riding a pony started from the 35 yards mark and Captain Moore and Mr. Fischer, the latter of whom made a good bid for second place, were put on the 10 yards' mark. In this race five ran. The Whistling Coon Stakes was abandoned owing to the rain. Results:

TENT-PEGGING (Individual).—Knock a ball off a post with butt end of spear, reverse spear, and take peg.

PONIES.

Mr. Weatherby	1
Mr. P. F. Fischer	2
Mr. W. E. Crum	3

HORSES.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Heyland	2

JALDI STAKES.

Competitors to ride to a given point on saddled pony, dismount, take off saddle, and return riding barebacked, carrying saddle. No syces allowed.

Mr. Ballantyne	1
Mr. Livingstone	2
Mr. Weatherby	3

SKITTLE LLOYD LINDSAY.—In teams of four. To ride given course, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section knock 2 cocoanuts off posts, back over course to starting post. Shortest time to win. Time taken from last men. Ten seconds added for each horse that fails to negotiate either jump. Points given for dressing.

Mr. D. N. Graham	1
Mr. Ballantyne	
Mr. Froome	
Mr. Crum	
Mr. Weatherby	2
Capt. Doddington	
Mr. Ponsonby	
Mr. Hampden	

PONY SCURRY.

For Arab and C-B Ponies 14-1 and under. Catch weights.

Mr. Koe	1
Capt. Doddington	2
Mr. Ballantyne	3

HORSE SCURRY.

(Distance Handicap).—For all Horses and English and Australian ponies.

Capt. Moore 10 yards	1
Col. Eccles 35 yards	2
Mr. Fisher 10 yards	3

JUTE SHIPPERS AND THE LONDON CONTRACT CLAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At a numerously attended meeting of Jute shippers held to-day feeling was very strong that the new guarantee clause in the London contract could not be accepted and the meeting unanimously decided to do no business till the clause was removed. Strong opinion was held as to the indefiniteness of the guarantee asked for but doubt was expressed as to whether home folk would commit themselves to anything more definite than at present. Matters therefore are at a standstill.

GOVERNMENT ALLOTMENT TOWARDS PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The Government of Bengal have given the Calcutta Municipality Rs. 94,818 towards plague expenditure.

HISTORIC OIL PAINTINGS.

The historic oil paintings in the Town Hall are being carefully renovated at the cost of the Municipality and it is believed that many of them will eventually find a resting place in the Victoria Hall when that building is completed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain T. Phillips is granted one year's leave home from China.

Lieut.-Colonel Monteath, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is granted one year's leave home.

It is not expected that General Sir Bindon-Blood will take up the command of the forces in the Punjab for another six months at least.

General Meiklejohn, on the expiration of his privilege leave at Simla, returns to Lucknow this week to resume command of the Oudh District.

Major F. D. Lumley, the Middlesex Regiment, on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel proceeds to South Africa to assume command of the 2nd Battalion.

Furlough has been specially sanctioned for the men of the 16th Bombay Infantry on return from service in Jululand.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Grogan, the Black Watch, will command the Nagpore District during the absence of Brigadier General Abbott on leave.

Rules have just been published in General Orders for the guidance of officers commanding Native Infantry regiments, who elect to adopt the British System of Gymnastics in the units under their command.

IN connection with the bounties lately given to a certain number of British troops extending their service with the colours in India, the point arose as to whether the Imperial Treasury or the Indian revenue should bear the expenditure on this account. The home authorities have decided to accept one half of the charge involved.

One point which the Committee on manœuvres now assembled at Simla might consider worth bringing to the notice of Government, is whether officers should be called upon to pay for Government transport for the carriage of their kits whilst on manœuvres if the transport is available. In some districts a large amount of transport is maintained, and hitherto no charge has been made for its use against officers sent on manœuvres. But recently payment has been enforced at the rate of 7 annas per diem per mule from all officers. What with manœuvres, reconnaissances, artillery camps, etc., which may fall to the lot of an officer during a cold season, this mounts up.

THE following orders are to be observed in regard to the wearing of miniature medals and decorations:—(a) Miniature decorations and medals will be worn with mess dress, but will not be otherwise worn on uniform: (b) Officers in mess dress wear the miniatures of any Orders they posses with their medals, and all grades of an Order wear the same miniatures, viz., that of the Companionship: (c) In evening dress (plain cloths) miniature decorations are not worn with the star and cross of an Order: (d) Miniature decorations can be attached by separate fastenings. We may add that the existing orders regarding the wearing of miniature medals as distinct from decorations remain unchanged.

DR. J. POLLEN'S LECTURE.

LAST evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, delivered an interesting and humorous address entitled "Prophet, Priest, and King in historical and social aspects." The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided.

The lecturer began the address by humorously examining the literal meaning of the three words—Prophet, Priest and King—and then passed on to discuss the different classes of prophets and to trace the rise and historic growth of their sequence. Glancing at Abraham's meeting with the mysterious high priest Melchisidech, (representing Natural Religion) the lecturer described Abraham's "call" to come out from his people and energize enlightenment and amend the religion of his day. Abraham borrowed much from Egypt, including circumcision, and from the land of Zoroaster he carried away the mystery of sacrifice by fire. Under Jacob, the nomad life was changed for the agricultural. Then came the great famine, the going down into Egypt of the Family of Seventy and the subsequent exodus of a host of more than half a million strong, besides women and children. In Egypt the children of Israel acquired health and wealth. Hard work agreed with them. The central figure of the exodus was Moses, a prince and ruler at Pharaoh's court, who saw that his own people were ripe for one form of liberty. The church began with Abraham; the "book" with Moses; and Moses it was who instituted a separate priesthood and ceremonial and a line of prophets. Having freed his people from the tyranny of social bondage, he found it necessary to bring them under spiritual bondage and priestly control. Reserving for himself the higher office of Prophet or Inspirer, he put a veil over his face and laid the people formally under the bondage of ceremonial insubordination to him and his brother Aaron, visiting with extreme severity those who dared to disobey. Israel's training was a type of a nation's training and showed how a tribe or people should be raised slowly and gradually to social and civil freedom not by casting pearls before swine or expecting the ear of corn before the blade, but by taking the untutored childhood of the tribe, nation and individual—first to nurture and develop its physique, then to train or oblige it to work and earn its steps in freedom. A nation must pass through (1) the industrial school, (2) the religious school, both enforced, if necessary—before it becomes fit for a life of civil and religious freedom. In this way must the tribes of Africa be raised slowly and gradually, and in no other! The lecturer then showed how under Moses ceremonial and sacerdotal rule was not imposed as a finality. The prophets pointed to the "coming better," the progressive or expansive element instituted by Moses. The rise of the king was then traced; the carrying away beyond Babylon described and the change of the exclusive, most uncommercial nation into the most commercial of people. No one is now so purely commercial as the Jew. Others produce: his office is exchange; and by binding men and nations together in community of commercial interests, he is unconsciously preparing for the great millennium! Explaining how the popes represented the future; the priest the past and the King the present; the lecturer examined the position of these three in modern society. At the present day the prophet was mainly represented by the Press, chiefly by the anonymous Press, the leading article "We," and, strange to say, the prophet's chair—the Fourth Estate—was now mainly Israel's! The leading newspapers and magazines of Europe and America were in the hands of or under the indirect control of wealthy Jews. This made for peace and it was well that the Press should be in the hands of those who had most to lose by any disruption of society. The great free press was guiding as profoundly right on the whole, its occasional vagaries being restrained or discounted by the cultivated judgment of the society which stood for or represented the king. The lecturer concluded by pointing out the individual duty that lay upon society, or preventing or restraining the undue predominance of any one member of the Social Trinity.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the chair closed the proceedings.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

NEW MUSICAL RIDE.

OPENING THE NEW CONCERT HALL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

THERE are a great many minor exhibitions open, as is usual at this time of year, but all that can be done is to indicate shortly what there is to see at some of these galleries and for what variety of tastes provision is to be had. Artistic precedence may well be given to the collection of lithographs by M. Fantin-Latour at Messrs. Gutekunst's Gallery, in King-street St. James's. These might be described, in a phrase of Mr. Whistler's own, as "songs on stone," and the more appropriately from the fact that they are many of them directly connected with the kindred art of music, their subject—or perhaps one should rather say mood—being suggested by some great composition of Wagner or Berlioz or Schumann; or we may call them, as the Italians used, poesie, and the description will include compositions like La Source" and the "Bathers" and the beautiful small 'Study for Eve,' just as well as "Wagner's Muse," and the "Duo des Troyens." They have all an imaginative quality and a large suave beauty of their own which is rare indeed in modern art.

At the Carfax Gallery in Ryder-street there is yet another collection of paintings by Mr. Charles Conder, who has of late been especially prolific, but whose work has lost nothing of its peculiar charm. He manages each time to surprise us by some fresh invention within the limits in which his fragile and exquisite art moves. He goes on producing and never reproducing the most delightfully devised fans that have been seen since Watteau and Boucher, and here are a number of new designs, absolutely inedits as regards motive and colour-scheme, and more fascinating than ever. It is impossible to choose between them. Happy would be the owner of the "Carnival" fan (5), mouse-grey and pink, or of the "Temple of Love" (6), blue and rose and brown, or the "Green Fan" (12); happiest, perhaps, in the rarity of the acquisition the lucky person who should possess the "Primrose" fan (16), a real discovery in the realms of gold.

At the Continental Gallery, 157, New Bond-street, has been installed for the last week or two a very pleasant little roomful of pictures and sketches in oil, water colour, and pastel by Mr. and Mrs. Hartrick, whose subjects are taken from village life in the West Country—or, to be more particular, the country round about Badminton. One or two of these have been seen at the New English Art Club, but most are new, and many are excellent in their way. Mrs. Hartrick's subjects are chiefly flowers, or composition in which flower play a principal part; she has a series of twelve panels, in which each month of the year is represented by its own flower. Mr. Hartrick, whose work as an illustrator is so well known, has many sketches of landscape and genre, and a few larger compositions. It is in the smaller things that all Mr. Hartrick's talents, his neat and dexterous draughtsmanship, his sense of humour and character, his real enjoyment of his subjects come out; in the larger pictures the composition does not always seem happy, and the feeling for colour and atmosphere is uncertain. Some of the studies of rustics are very good, as the "Sexton" (37) and the old man in "Darby and Joan" (50), and there is a delightful Sunday scene (48), with a congregation in church, where the arms of Queen Anne are nobly displayed over the chancel arch. Of the smaller landscapes, the "Snowstorm in March" and the "November Gloom" may be specially mentioned.

At the Fine Art Society's there are the drawings of "birds and animals in motion" by Mr. John Guille Millais, who to a strong enthusiasm for and knowledge of natural history certainly adds much of inherited keenness of eye and talent for drawing. As is usually the case with such work as Mr. Millais's, the two impulses are found to be in practice somewhat antogonistic; and the scientific and sportsmanlike usually gets the upper hand of the artistic. In drawings of this kind we invariably see far too much for pictorial effect; each detail is presented to us as focussed through a powerful field-glass. But some of Mr. Millais's sketches especially those in pencil, are very neatly and prettily drawn, and his rendering of movement in the fallow deer of Nos. 31 and 40, as well as in studies of many other creatures, is excellent. This exhibition will appeal to a variety of tastes and ought to be popular. In the same gallery will be found a collection of water-colour drawings by Mr. Arthur Severn, R. I.; and another by the late Mr. Henry Harper, whose subjects are taken from the Holy Land and Egypt.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's there is a collection of water-colour pictures by Miss E. Fortescue Brickdale, who belongs to the now numerous band of the Pre-Raphaelite revivalists, and whose work in feeling and method bears a close affinity to that of Mr. Byam Shaw. Miss Brickdale shows a great deal of ingenious fancy in her designs, and a love of strong decorative colour, which is more harmonious if not much more atmospheric than Mr. Shaw's own. She has not quite his real strength and interest in drawing, though hers is capable enough. Her five-and forty designs are all more or less "moralities" conveying by allegory or symbol an implied lesson of some kind. The danger of this species of art is that the intention is apt to fall into the pit on one side or the other; it is either unintelligible or obvious. Miss Brickdale succeeds in avoiding the over-abstruse, but not always the commonplace, and occasionally verges on the ludicrous. The Pre-Raphaelites of fifty years ago were also inclined to didacticism, and sometimes they expressed with elaboration meanings that were not very profound after all; they were naif and earnest and sometimes awkward. But they did take their ideas and their art very hard and seriously. With the epigoni of Pre-Raphaelitism these things came perhaps too easily. But Miss Brickdale's pictures contain much that is pretty and clever and inventive, and they will no doubt give a great deal of pleasure, especially to those who like art that is "thoughtful" but not difficult.

From the applause which greeted the revival of "Madame Sans-Gene," one might almost be driven to conclude that the public enjoy Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry at work less than they enjoy these distinguished artists at play. For it is only as actors at play that their performance in this piece can be regarded by serious dramatic criticism. Sir Henry Irving, a tall, spare dignified man, elects to appear as one who was short, rather stout, and, though forceful, certainly not dignified. He contrives to squeeze himself into the mask of Napoleon just to show that such a trick of disguise is not beyond his powers, but from the moment when he is first seen and he rises from his writing table to take the familiar Meissonier pose as though he were a gentleman at a fancy dress ball asking his friends if they recognised him, one can see that the impersonation is a "tour de force," a masquerade in spite of its moments of genuine comedy—in fact, the actor at play rather than at work. And as for Miss Terry, from the time when she washes a small boy's face with her apron to her homely "Well, let's get off to bed" at the end of the play, her entire performance is a revel of irresponsibility—is in fact Ellen Terry a la Arthur Roberts. And given that she was to appear in "Madame Sans-Gene" at all, she cannot, perhaps, be blamed for giving an entertainment rather than a piece of acting. In a play whose distinctively French atmosphere cannot be conveyed in a translation, a distinguished actress in English follows a distinguished actress in French, and pride will not allow her to imitate, even though imitations may have been the only reasonable method. But if the playing of the two leading parts has a certain unreality which makes it more masquerading than acting, the masquerading is given with marvellous charm and high spirits by Miss Terry and with notable dexterity by Sir Henry. And among the rest of the company there are performances of great artistic value. Mr. J. H. Barnes's Lefebvre could scarcely be better. With that nice balance of voice and gesture which help to give his proceedings on the stage a weight which is in fact merely an exact knowledge of effects, he makes the character stand out as a considered and living creation. The performance may rank with his Polonius, his William in "Henry V.," and his Menenius Agrippa, which put him quite in the front rank of English actors. Mr. Laurence Irving's Fouche was incisive without always being able to cut and so not quite a success, but some of the smaller parts were excellently given. It is one of the most interesting points in a series of revivals like these at the Lyceum that they show us comparatively important actors in turn giving value to quite unimportant characters. Thus Mr. James Hearn, Mr. Lugg, Mr. Dodsworth showed what can be done with only a few lines while on the other hand, Mr. Kenney, whose name is not so familiar, gave a really delightful and finished piece of acting in the more important role of the dancing master Despreaux.

After a run of over sixteen months "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety was placed for the last time on Saturday evening. The theatre will now remain closed till Saturday next, when Mr. George Edwardes proposes to produce the new piece, as yet unnamed, of the same class which is to take the place of its prosperous predecessor. Once more the music is furnished by Mr. Ivan Caryll and Mr. Lionel Monkton, and the lyrics are again contributed by those witty and facile versifyers, Mr. Adrian Ross and Mr. Percy Greenbank; but Mr. J. T. Tanner, the principal author, as heretofore, of the plot and dialogue, has taken to himself a new coadjutor, Mr. Harry Nicholls, in lieu of Mr. Alfred Murray. It will be seen that the united talents of six experienced authors and composers are still deemed necessary to the production of a Gaiety musical play. The locality of the principal incidents, which is partly in Biarritz and partly in a town on the other side of the Pyrenees, may be expected to impart a fresh and picturesque touch to this latest of Gaiety productions, and, if rumours can be trusted, it will be not less favourable to the humours of Mr. Edmund Payne, who will once more play a prominent part in a Gaiety piece. Among other members of the extensive cast will be Mr. Lionel Mackinder Miss Marie Studholme, Mr. Willie Warde, Miss Violet Lloyed, Mr. Fred Wright junr., Mr. E. Nainby, Mr. Harry Grattan, Mr. George Grossmith, junr., Miss Claire Romaine, Miss Q. Leighton, Miss K. Vesey, Miss Maie Saqui, and Miss Florence Collingbourne.

Some recent theatrical ventures have been very far from fulfilling authors' hopes and managerial expectations. Last Friday night, at the Comedy Theatre, witnessed the last representation of "The Sacrament of Judas," which, it will be remembered, was expanded by the French author from one act to three in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Forbes Robertson, whose powerful performance of the hero has failed to secure for the English version of M. Tiercelin's sombre drama more than a fortnight's run. Besides this, the representations of "Mariana" at the Royalty are understood to be drawing to a close, even the remarkable talents of Mrs. Patrick Campbell—for whom, and not for Miss Elizabeth Robins, we are informed by the adaptor, the part of the heroine was originally intended—having failed to commend this gloomy Spanish melodrama to the favour of the public.

The authors of American musical farces aspire, it would seem, to captivate, not London only, but the Continent of Europe. We hear from New York that Mr. Richard Warner has arranged to take "The Belle of New York," "The Telephone Girl," and "The Lady Slavey," together with an organized, American company, on a tour through Germany Austria and Roumania. The comic musical pieces, it is added, will be sung in the original English or American, but the dialogue will be translated as nearly as possible into the foreign language Altogether this would seem to be a rather incongruous arrangement. The music, it is thought, will be sure to please, but some misgivings are expected as to what German, Austrian, and Roumanian audiences will think of "New York funniments and London local allusions."

Following the fashion of the hour, Mrs. T. P. O'Connor's new comedy, now performing at the Great Queen's-street theatre, has been transferred to a joint-stock company, under the title "A Lady from Texas Company (Limited)" with the modest capital of £4,000, in £1 shares. There is to be no initial public issue, and Mrs. O'Connor, whose remuneration is to be 7 1-2 per cent. of the gross receipts on the representation production of her comedy, or other play to be transferred by her to the company, is declared to be the first director. The objects, according to the terms of registration, are "to carry on the business of theatre and music-hall proprietors and managers, public entertainers, licensed victuallers, vendors of wines, spirits, tobacco, mineral waters, and provisions, etc."

Had it not been for the Royal mourning the new concert hall of the Royal College of Music would, doubtless, have been inaugurated by the King, with much the same pomp and circumstance as attended the opening of the College itself. For his Majesty has always taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the College, which by his influence and personal exertions he did so much to found, however, the new hall was opened in more modest, though perhaps more businesslike, fashion. The Duke of Cambridge represented the Royal Family, and there was a large gathering of the professors, and of representative British and other musicians. Furthermore, Sir Hubert Parry, the Director of the College, contributed specially for this occasion an Ode "To Music," set to words by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson. The Ode is a fine piece of music a real "chip from an English workshop," as somebody once happily described another of Sir Hubert's compositions. It opens with an admirably written chorus to glowing words, ending, "But music is thine earliest, and thy latest dream." The lines which indicate the origin of music, are assigned to a quintet of solomes (two sopranos), and this portion ends with the voices almost unaccompanied-solemnly, though most effectively. Then comes another chorus, and the last section of the poem is prefaced by a short organ solo, after which the choir, led by the sole soprane, finish the Ode. The performance was directed by Sir Hubert himself; but except as to Gibbons's "Hosanna to the Son of David," which was conducted by Sir Walter Parratt the rest of the programme was directed by Dr. Villers Stanford. The concert opened with the National Anthem and likewise comprised the "Meistersinger" overture, and several songs and instrumental pieces, among them the last two movements of Tschaikowsky Pianoforte Concerto in B. Flat Minor, admirably played by Miss Ethel Wilson; and Mr. Coleridge Tylor's Onaway Awake Beloved," sung by a promissing young tenor, Mr. Harold Wilde.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd June, 1901:—Charles Martin Hall, metallurgist and chemist, of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and state of New York, U. S. A., for a process for obtaining pure alumina from bauxite. William Naylor, locomotive and carriage foreman, Howrah Amta, Howrah-Sheakalah and Ranaghat-Krishnagar, Light Railways, and Sydney Stanford Doeg mechanical engineer both residing in Howrah, Bengal, India, for a locking device for railway carriage door handles. The Diamond Soda Water Machine Company, Limited, manufacturers of 14 to 16 Bishop's, Court Old Bailey, London, England, for improvements in drawing taps for aerated waters and the like. Thomas Adam Clayton, accountant of 212 West Coulter Street, German town, in the city and county of Philadelphia, U. S. A., for improvements in mechanism for fumigating and extinguishing fires in closed compartments with gas. Arthur Harold Abbott, mechanical engineer, residing at, 4. Alipore Lane, Calcutta, British India, for a new or improved punkah-pulling machine. Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, a citizen of the U.S.A., residing at Llewellyn Park, Orange, Essex-County, New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in storage batteries. William Allen Pendry, mechanical engineer, of 95, Farnsworth Avenue, city of Detroit, county of Wayne and state of Michigan, U. S. A. for improvements in button making machines.

AT Burntwood Asylum, Staffordshire, an inquest was held on three female patients, named De Mattes Crick, and Brown, who died last week through overdoses of sleeping draughts. The doctor who had prescribed for them admitted making a mistake, and giving a concentrated solution of chloral instead of a diluted solution, or 240 grains instead of ten. Patients, however, who had taken 420 grains had been known to recover. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, when there were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, chairman; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. K.E. Dadachanji, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Jamahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. S. D. Khote Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail and K. N. Wadia.

STERILIZED WATER.

The Committee considered the letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding the following report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works:—

"Referring to the Standing Committee's Resolution it is a generally accepted fact that the more perfectly water be sterilized, if it be again infected with Pathogenic Bacteria (as is or may be the case, when the dust, etc. of a City are allowed to blow into filtered water) the more vigorously will they multiply their natural enemies in the form of harmless Bacteria having been eliminated."

The following quotation from 'Water and its Purification' by Dr. S. Redeal, a well known authority on this subject, will be found opposite:—

"But the real reason is to be found, in the fact proved by Dr. Percy Frankland and others, that unsterile surface water, like that of the Thames, possesses bactericidal power irrespective of the further multiplication of any of the contained water-bacilli. He has, however, also proved that typhoid and other bacilli might, if of strong growth and in extra numbers, become habituated to their surroundings, and that, even if only a few remained, perhaps so scattered as to escape observation, they would, when by chance introduced into a purer and naturally sterile and sterilized water, recommence multiplication with extraordinary vigour, so that in this way a severe epidemic might be occasioned."

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that the report was not at all satisfactory. There was a good deal of difference between filtered and sterilized water. He did not wish to enter into a scientific discussion on the question and proposed that the report be recorded. The report was accordingly recorded.

FIRE BRIGADE QUARTERS, [illegible]

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:

"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of constructing quarters for an Engineer and ten lascars at the Sankli Tank Fire Brigade Station, three tenders have been received and on tabulation they work out as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Messrs. Deoram Keshavji and Co.	12,398	0	1
2. Mr. Chunilal Bhugwadas	13,111	5	7
3. Mr. Sayaji Nagaji	14,381	15	2

As the tender of Messrs. Deoram Keshavji & Co. is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender at rates aggregating Rs. 12,398-0-1 plus Rs. 1,417-3-2 for establishment and contingencies and Rs. 398, for drainage and water fittings to be executed departmentally. The cost of the work will be defrayed from the grant of Rs. 15,987 provided in the current year's Loan Works Budget.

The committee granted the necessary sanction asked for in the above letter.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL DISPENSARIES.

The committee considered the report of the Sub Committee's of the Standing Committee on Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mohamed's offer of a donation for a charitable dispensary at Dnaravi and on the question of providing free medical relief in poor localities. The sub-committee appointed by Standing Committee Resolution No. 7063, dated the 29th September 1900 and since re-appointed by their Resolution No. 301, dated the 17th April 1901, to consider and reported (1) on Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahamed's offer of a donation for the provision of a charitable dispensary at Dharavi (2) on the whole question of giving gratuitous medical relief to localities of the city inhabited largely by the poor, beg to report that they held several meetings and gave much consideration to the matter and discussed it with the Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, and they hoped shortly to be able to submit their views to the Standing Committee, but in the meanwhile the question of giving free medical relief to the poor in connection with a system of birth and death registration raised by the new Executive Health Officer, Dr. Turner in his report, forwarded under the Commissioner's No. 2092 of 25th April 1901 has come before the Corporation who have referred it to a committee by their Resolution No. 2768, dated the 15th June 1901. It is, therefore, unnecessary for this sub-committee to proceed further with their deliberations and they beg to recommend that Mr. Haji Ismail Goolmahomed's offer be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration with the general question.

Mr. Macdonald moved that the report be adopted and that the Commissioner's letter regarding the offer be forwarded with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee of the Corporation, now sitting upon the question of providing free medical relief in poor localities.

The proposition was carried.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr K. E. Dadachanji moved "That in view of the statement made by Dr. Cayley in his report on the Bombay Water for the month of May last that filtration does not efficiently purify the Tulsi Water, and the filtered water not only contains a large amount of the Ammonia, but also has a distinct smell, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Standing Committee with information on the following points:—(1) When are the filters cleaned at Malabar Hill Reservoir? (2) What are the arrangements for their periodic cleaning? (3) Whether any and what arrangements there exist to run off the layer of water next to the surface sand? (4) What is the condition of the surface jelly-layer and whether it is periodically removed? (5) Would not an excessive head of water as a high rate of filtration of 0·27 gallons per square yard per diem rupture the colloidal membrane which is very essential for efficient filtration, and thus violate the very first canon of filtration practice? (6) When the live green organisms are found intimately mixed with Tulsi Water, whether or not it is owing to loss of natural aeration of water. If the answer is in the affirmative—(a) Is not the aeration of water by compressed air the only remedy in such cases? (b) How far an extra turbine arrangement or driving of compressed air by steam power by means of Pawai Engines can be utilized to aerate such water?"

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Walter Walmsley, a Custom's Officer, and Roland Jolley, also in the Preventive Service, are charged, the former with cheating in respect of Rs. 40 and the latter with the abetment of the offence. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence in the case having been recorded, the accused put in a written statement in which they stated that they were unable to say, if Jusef Jamal and Haji Omer were on the pier on the 18

given for the guns. He did not see the first accused give any receipt to any one. Witness was at the Ballard Pier from 5-30 p. m. to 9-45 the next morning. Mr. Otto was at the Ballard Pier on duty from 7-30 p. m. on the 18th April till 9-45 a. m. the following day. The two Mahomedans did not come to the Ballard Pier Chowkey at any time on the morning of the 19th April nor did he see any money being paid to the accused Walmsley. Witness knew Syed Ahmed who was on duty with him on the boat. He made no report to him of any detained baggage.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson: He walked from the Custom's House to the Ballard Pier in twenty minutes. The altercation the accused Walmsley had with the Tindal was about some baggage belonging to some outgoing passengers. Witness admitted the effect of the altercation would not induce the Tindal to purjure himself. The boxes before the Court contained dutiable articles and ought to have been detained by the accused.

The case was adjourned to the 15th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th June.

Read letter from the Acting Docks Superintendent, dated 20th June 1901, reporting that the current Dock Licenses of the following 16 stevedores will expire on the 30th idem and recommending that they be renewed for another year:—Messrs. Hill, Son and Grenan, Messrs. R. Sharp and Son, Mr. C.P. Lowjee, Messrs. Shaik Dadoo, Shaik Esmail and Shaik Abdoola, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr. Cawasji Jamsetji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Mahomed, Mr. Dadoomeya Herajee, Mr. Camillo Colonello, Messrs. Tajoo Mahomed and Abdool Curreem, Mr. Rattonji Bomonji and Co., Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoy and Co., Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji's Sons, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. Bomanji Edulji Wookerji.

Resolution.—The Licenses may be renewed for the year ending 30th June 1902.

THE NEW LOAN.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 18th June 1901, directing that the question of raising the balance (Rs. 12 1-2 lakhs) of the Rupees Twenty-five Lakhs Loan sanctioned by Government in 1900, should be submitted to the Finance and Establishment Committee with a view to the loan being notified at once.

Read the following report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, dated 24th June 1901:—Considered the question of—

I. Whether any portion of the loan should be reserved by the Trustees for the investment of their balances.

The Chairman, quoting from Assistant Secretary's memorandum of 21st June 1901, showed that the total cash balances for investment aggregated Rs. 3,01,733 13 6 less Rs, 80,175 6 3, the amount spent in 1900—01 on vessels (replacement of), in excess of the cash balance to the credit of those funds or Rs. 2,21,558 7 3. Against this there was a total of about Rs. 1,17,000 spent on the new dock gates to be met from depreciation this year, leaving, say, Rs. 1,00,000 only for investment.

It was decided to reserve this amount and invite tenders for the balance of Rs. 11 1-2 lakhs.

II. The dates to be fixed—

It was agreed after discussion to fix Monday, 22nd July for receipt of tenders and to make balance of tenders payable "on or before" Thursday, 31st October 1901.

The form of Notification for the loan of 1900 was modified in accordance with these conclusions and the words "at whose office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen" were added at the end of the last para, but one, as advised by the Solicitor.

It was resolved to place the form of Notification and of application before the board at to-morrow's meeting for approval and that the Bank of Bombay should be asked, as on the last occasion, to receive the money to be paid in by tenderers.

A copy of the modified form of Notification was furnished to each Trustee before the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Finance and Establishment Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st June 1901.	Total from 1st April to 21st June 1901.	For week ending 21st June 1900.	Total from 1st April to 21st June 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	16	239	12	263
" out of " ..	18	252	19	252
" transported	26	187	13	136
" attended to	3	18	2	16
" warped	2	15	..	14

PING-PONG IN PUBLIC.

COLOMBO LEADS.

THE G. O. H. has been very quiet for some time but last evening it shook itself and once more faced the music in right good style. A "Ping-pong dinner" is certainly a novelty for Colombo, and whoever hit on the idea is to be congratulated. "Ping-Pong," like everything else fashionable or popular at Home has taken a long time to meander so far East as Colombo, and this may account for the fact that when the gallant officers of H. M. warship Talbot issued a bold challenge to the pick of Colombo to stand up and do battle at Ping-pong, there was no response. Some had heard speak of the game, others had read of it in *Punch*, and one or two who had been at Home had actually seen it played, but there was as much lack of accurate information about it as there is over the personality of De Wet, and there seemed to be confusion whether "Ping-Pong" should be played with cues like table billiards or with bats like Badminton. Since Colombo was unable to take up the challenge of the up-to-date sailor men, doubtless she has learned something of the game which is "all the rage" away West, and over which young and old are going quite as mad as ever they went over that other noble game "Fiddlesticks." At all events ping ponging went on in the dining-room of the G. O. H. with the utmost zest until the wee sma' hours of this morning.

A special dinner preceded the play, and the fine dining-hall of the G.O.H. was well filled with residents and guests. Among those who entertained large parties of guests were Mr. W. T. S. Saunders (upon whose appointment as Managing Director of the G.O.H. the Company is to be congratulated), Mr. Somerville, Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. Tranchell, and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cave. Those present at dinner included Lady and the Misses Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pagden, Mr. and Mrs. Morral, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Cave, Mrs. C. Ashby Cave, Capt. Gooch, A.D.C., Sir Francis Burdett, extra A.D.C., Capt. Gillespie, Captain Keyes, Dr. Spence, Messrs. Moor, Dawkins, Marshall, Rose, Collins, Peek, Day, Des Bore, etc. The string band of the Ceylon Volunteers played a selection of music. The diners did not linger very long at the tables over their coffee and liqueurs, but shortly after nine o'clock the cloths were removed, and the Ping-pong apparatus fixed in position. This is a simple matter. An ordinary oblong dining table is all that is required, and to this is affixed a net seven inches high. A battledore is the racquet, and a piece of celluloid—very light but by no means fragile—the ball. The game is then like lawntennis, excepting that

VOLLEYING IS NOT PERMITTED,

there is only one service, and the serving is strictly limited to underhand. Ten sets had been supplied by Messrs. H. W. Cave and Co., for use during the evening, and for the best part of four hours the game never flagged. There was expectancy on every face when the game was commenced, but it was soon seen that its difficulties were practically nil, or at least only such as a few minutes practical acquaintance would reduce to nothing. Among those who "took the floor" in the first sets were the following:—Mrs. Gordon Frazer, Miss Laura Cave, Miss Hilda Cave, Miss K. K. Cave, Captain Keyes, Captain Gillespie, Messrs. Tranchell, Porteous, Hyde, Hilton, and De Bure. The Misses Cave, it was quickly evident, played the game with the skill that came from practice, their service being accurate and returns well placed. The fun became fast and furious as the players warmed to their work, and perhaps the spectator who sat at his ease and watched the apoplectic symptoms creeping over the features of their wildly struggling male friends had the best of the game. A well waxed floor and pumps are hardly the safest accessories for galumphing about after a wee bit of a ball, which, when you get up to it is not there, and, when you close your hand upon it, has playfully disappeared. One or two of the ardent sportsmen who pursued too eagerly the phantom bit of celluloid well realised this when they unintentionally floundered about on their backs to the huge amusement of the others. At midnight the game was still in mad progress. The ladies had long gone away, and men who early in the evening had scoffed at the new introduction and hied them to "whisky-soda" now crept from bars into the "Ping-pong salon" and remaining to bless where they had evidently come to revile endured, all the tortures of self-promoted prickly heat with the most praiseworthy stoicism. It was about one o'clock when finally the battledores were laid down and the tired "boys" were given a rest. If the reception which the game of "Ping-Pong" received last evening at the G. O. H. is a fair criterion, there can be little doubt that very shortly Colombo may hope to rival the old country in mad infatuation for the latest indoor game. It is unnecessary to reproduce the rules, as they are practically the same as for tennis. —*Times of Ceylon*, (June 28).

THE Babcock and Willcox tube boilers, which are to replace the Belleville boilers in the cruiser "Hermes" at Devonport, are to be twelve in number, and are estimated to cost £30,000; £15,000 is to be spent in refitting the vessel for another commission.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

AT the Railway Conference held in the Public Works Department, Simla, on Tuesday morning, the following were present:—Messrs. Brereton, Secretary, P. W. D.; Hodson, Director, Railway Construction; Colonel Wilson, Director, Railway Traffic; Messrs. Priestley, Under-Secretary, Railway Traffic; Martyn, Consulting Engineer to Government, Calcutta; Weightman, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, Calcutta; Turner, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Cable, Vice-President; Macinnon, Indian Mining Association; Dumayne, Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust; Douglas, Agent, E. I. Railway; Dring, General Traffic Manager, E. I. Railway; Birkenshaw, District Engineer, E. I. Railway; Wynne, Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway; Burt, Officiating Manager, E. B. S. Railway; Wishart, Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce; West, a member of the Cawnpore Chamber and Keene, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, O. R. Railway. Sir E. Law, Financial Member, and Mr. Lawrence, P.S.V., were present to listen to the discussion. Mr. Arundell, Public Works Member, took the chair. The business discussed was the entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Jherriah coal fields, and the congestion on the lower section of the East Indian Railway and measures for the prevention of the same.

Mr. Arundel, the Chairman, opened the proceedings by tendering his thanks to those who had faced the long dusty journey to Simla in the present heat to place their suggestions at the disposal of the Committee. It was suggested that the question of the entrance of the Jherria Coal-fields be taken first; then the congestion of the traffic at Howrah. He would ask the East Indian Railway representatives to speak first as they would probably feel inclined to criticise the proposals already put forward. He would be glad if gentlemen before dispersing would favour him with their views regarding the central station at Calcutta, the file of papers of which had arrived from the Bengal Government, though the question was not one of the items before the meeting.

Mr. Douglas then rose and addressed the meeting on

THE JHERRIA QUESTION,

briefly alluding to the importance of the East Indian Railway, and regretting that time had not been allowed him to consult the directors and obtain their instructions. The directors had not yet considered the question finally of the alignment of the Grand Chord Line, therefore the views put forward were only those of the East Indian Railway local officers. He denied that the East Indian Railway had considered they should be allowed to build from Harlapuran on the Grand Chord Line to Pathardih and Buildih would embrace all the advantages which the Weightman's scheme claimed. He next quoted figures showing that this line would result in a reduced distance of forty-seven miles between Calcutta and Upper India, would mean a lesser capital outlay of 65 lakhs, would complete the Grand Chord, opening out Jherria Coal-field thoroughly, and would furnish the best possible connection between the the Bengal-Nagpur Section and the N.W. Provinces.

The next speaker was Mr. Wynne, who said that the only thing to consider was how best the Bengal-Nagpur Railway could gain access to the Jherria coal-fields as the East Indian Railway had no objections. The feeling of uncertainty was strong among the colliery proprietors as to how the line was to enter Jheria. This uncertainty should be removed at once. The line proposed by Mr. Douglas he objected to, as it would cut off the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from proper access to the coal-field.

Mr. Turner said that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had accepted Mr. Weighman's proposals as the best laid before them, and could not go into Mr. Douglas's proposals now at the eleventh hour. Had they been laid before the Chamber on June 14th, they could have been gone into fully. He could express no opinion on Mr. Douglas's proposal now as he felt that the Chamber was pledged to Mr. Weightman's scheme, and all that remained was for the Government to decide.

Mr. Mackinnon spoke in favour of Mr. Weightman's scheme and urged the work of construction being accelerated, as the development of the field was being retarded.

A note was then read from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce supporting Mr. Weightman's scheme. The Chamber had no concern with routes unless the allotment of funds for these rendered the postponement of an equally desirable project necessary, having in view the need of improvements in communication between the Ports of Bombay and Karachi and up country.

Discussion followed in which Mr. Mackinnon said he was not instructed as regards Mr. Douglas's line, in his opinion it passed too much to the South. The Mining Association were all in favour of an early beginning on the lines proposed by the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Mr. Douglas, rising, remarked that his scheme interfered in no way with the lines advocated by Mr. Mackinnon.

HOWRAH STATION WAS DISCUSSED.

Mr. Dring said that the question was whether the congestion, which it was admitted had existed for the last two years was avoidable under existing circumstances, or whether additional facilities must be provided. This question had received great attention recently both from a professional and amateur point of view. He showed how enormous had been the increase of traffic of late years. In 1893 the East India Railway delivered into Calcutta three million tons, while in 1897 the amount was nearly four millions. In 1900 it rose to 4,350,000 tons. This weight was carried in one direction over a terminal section of only 67 miles, and more than exceeded the whole weight carried in one direction by any whole system in India, except the North-Western State Railway, which had a length of 3,600 miles. In carrying this weight great difficulties had been experienced and the trade of Calcutta was undoubtedly not satisfied. The earnings were Rs. 3,000 per mile per week as against Rs. 300 on the entire system of Indian railways. The remedies which had been under consideration in part by the Government of India and the East India Railway were the quadrupling of the line of the terminal section or that building of the Burwan Howrah chord, but they were now told that the congestion was avoidable and that they could run more trains than were now running. Mr. Dring criticized the remarks of Mr. Priestley and Mr. Burton this point showing that the East India Railway train carried 600 tons, whereas the average load of English lines was 200 tons. It would be useless increasing the number of trains if each carried less weight. Mr. Dring showed how greater accommodation had been provided on the Calcutta side of the river, while at Howrah they had now under construction a large marshalling yard, and the sorting of waggons would take place outside instead of in the main yard. They had therefore made great strides towards providing additional facilities to deal with this large trade. He admitted the contention of the Calcutta public, that there had been congestion, but he submitted that the East India Railway had made full use of the powers given to them, and the fact that in the current year they hoped to deliver five million tons into Calcutta as against three millions in 1896, showed what had really been done to meet the requirements of the trade. Referring to the demurrage system he showed how the conditions differed between Calcutta and Bombay. In the former port produce was brought down so that it could be shipped at once, whereas in Bombay it had to be sorted and cleared, hence the large accommodation for goods had been provided by the Port Commissioners and merchants. In conclusion Mr. Dring said that the quadrupling of the line would cause serious delay to traffic while the work was being carried on, on the East India Railway. He put it to the meeting that some drastic remedy was required to stop the congestion of traffic, and they held that the best plan was that sanction should be given to the construction of the Burdwan Howrah chord, for which they had so long applied.

Mr. Turner said that he could not deny that there was congestion of traffic and that serious blocks had occurred. He paid a high tribute to the local officers of the East India Railway for all they had done with the means at their disposal in developing the trade of Calcutta. He thought that the abolition of the demurrage rules would not give permanent relief. There were obvious objections to quadruppling the line, for if, as Mr. Dring said, this work would interfere with the existing traffic, it would have a disastrous effect. He doubted the desirability of condemning the Burdwan, Howrah chord line off hand.

Mr. Cable associated himself with Mr. Turner in his remarks regarding the work done by the East India Railway traffic officers. He questioned the conclusion drawn by Mr. Priestley in his memorandum that the demurrage rules were solely responsible for the congestion. This year the coal traffic represented half the trade of the port, and the block in it was due to shortage of waggons. He quoted the figures of the week ended January 26th, showing how various collieries could not obtain waggons. One large colliery asked for 420, but only obtained 92. There could be no doubt that the block in the coal traffic could have had no connection with the block at Howrah, as coal traffic did not go to Howrah. The remedy needed was either more waggons or more lines. He further pointed out that very shortly the Polamao coal fields would be opened and the line was now nearly completed which would link them with Moghal Sarai. The effect of this would be that Upper India would take all the coal it required from the Palamao field and so 650,000 more tons would be thrown upon the congested section of the East India Railway. He submitted that if the East India Railway could not carry the present coal traffic, how could they possibly hope to carry this additional 650,000 tons annually unless extra facilities were granted?

Mr. Dumayne, speaking on behalf of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, showed the great loss caused by demurrage on steamers in the Hoogly river due to the congestion of the goods traffic in Howrah. The Port Commissioners were prepared to provide every facility for trade, but the East India Railway perpetuated the system in their sheds, which were out of date.

Mr. Wishart asked how the East India Railway proposed dealing with the upward traffic. There were already great delays between Calcutta and Cawnpore.

Mr. Atherton West quoted the opinion of native traders that the work at the docks should begin at 6 a. m. during the summer months, and if the East India Railway would adopt this hour four hours would be gained in the day.

A note from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was read supporting the view that demurrage rates at Howrah should be brought into line with those in force at other ports. They also urged, with a view to relieving the pressure of traffic other than coal on the lower sections of the East India Railway, that the Bengal North Western line should be given direct access to Calcutta; that the proposed Fyzabad, Allahabad line should be made over to the East India Railway to enable it to develop trade with Bombay over its Jubbulpore line; and that the G. I. P. Railway, as owners of the Indian Midland Railway, should be allowed to construct a goods station of their own at Collectorgang, Cawnpore, and be allowed the running powers over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Lucknow with a transhipment station there, under their own control, from which they could work traffic direct to Bombay; the decision to confine direct railway communication between Karachi and the North West Provinces to the metre-gauge should be reconsidered, and that the G. I. P. Railway system be extended from Agra to Aligarh so as to provide direct broadgauge through communication from the upper section of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Bombay, and also facilitate the important trade that now exists between Muttra, Hathras and the seaports.

The meeting adjourned until 11 a.m. to-morrow, when the question of independent access from the North West Provinces to Calcutta will be taken up. The chairman mentioned that his Excellency the Viceroy has invited the members of the Congress to lunch to-morrow at the Viceregal Lodge.

MARK TWAIN ON BUSINESS.

MARK TWAIN has been giving some of his admirers in America a lesson in the art of getting on in the world. This is what he said:—"I cannot say that I have turned out the great business man that I thought I was when I began life. I am comparatively young yet, and may learn. I am rather inclined to believe that what troubled me was that I got the big head early in the game. Some folks say that the primary rule of business success is loyalty to your employer. That's all right—as a theory. What is the matter with loyalty to yourself? As nearly as I can understand other people's methods there is one great drawback to them. You are required to work a great deal.

"Diligence is a good thing, but taking things easy is much more restful. My idea is that the employer should be the busy man, and the employee the idle one. The employer should be the worried man and the employee the happy one. And why not? He gets the salary.

"My plan is to get another man to do the work for me. There's more repose in that. What I want is repose first, last and all the time. I want to tell you some of my experiences in business. My first effort was about 25 years ago. I took hold of an invention—I don't know now what it was all about, but some one came to me and told me that it was a good thing, and that there was lots of money in it. He persuaded me to invest £3000, and I lived up to my beliefs by engaging a man to develop it. To make a long story short, I sank £3000 in it.

"Then I took up the publication of a book. I called in a publisher, and said to him: 'I want you to publish this book along lines which I shall lay down. I am the employer and you are the employe. I am going to show them some new kinks in the publishing business. And I want you to draw on me for money as you go along. Which he did. He drew on me for £11,200. Then I asked him to take the book, and sell it off. But he refused to do that.

"My next venture was with a machine for doing something or other. I knew less about this than I did about the invention. But I sank £34,000 in the business, and can't for the life of me recollect what it was the machine was to do.

"I was still undismayed. You see, one of the strong points about my business life was that I never gave up. I undertook to publish General Grant's book, and make £28,000 in six months—and lost it all in the next six months. My axiom is—To succeed in business, avoid my example."

MR. BRYCE ON BOER TERMS.

MR JAMES BRYCE, speaking on the war settlement at the Conference of the Women's Liberal Association at the Memorial Hall on Wednesday, June 13, said they ought to approach the question in a spirit of mutual tolerance. How long this miserable war was to drag on no one knew. There was hardly anything that came from South Africa to which they could attach any credence, and the Government were continuing their make believe policy. The country was curiously callous about the war. Reports of cricket matches were being read with more avidity. Whether the war was inevitable or not, their minds ought to be bent on its conclusion. Many policies had been adopted to try and bring it to an end. Severities had been practised absolutely opposed to international warfare. All, including that pernicious policy of farm burning had failed. Whether anything short of independence with a measure of British Protection would induce the Boers to lay down their arms was very doubtful. Be the cause of the Boers good or bad, they could not fail to admire men who fought with such tenacity and such self-sacrifice for the independence of their country.

Mr. Bryce advocated amnesty to all combatants, including the Cape rebels. A grant of money should be given to rebuild the burnt down homesteads and re-stock the countries, and grants ought also to be made to the people of the two late Republics. Another condition of the settlement ought to be the restoration of self-government as speedily as possible. Crown Colony administration would not do. The prospect of peace would also be improved if they substituted another Governor for Lord Milner. Lord Milner had so identified himself with the party who had stirred up the war that he was regarded by the bulk of Colonial Dutch, as by inhabitants of the two Republics, as their determined foe.

A LESSON FROM AMERICA.

OUR Universities could learn a good deal from the sister establishments in America, if only their rulers and their wealthy alumni ever turned their eyes westwards. Harvard has lately purchased 400 acres of land on the shore of a lake in New Hampshire where a summer camp will be established for a course in surveying. Wisconsin has determined to have special courses on journalism, expert work in statistics, and practical philanthropy. Pennsylvania is spending £30,000 for a complete equipment for graduate work in engineering of all kinds. Yet these progressive institutions are some of them becoming venerable with age. The University of Georgia celebrates its centenary on June 12. Its charter was granted in 1785, but it did not begin operation till 1801. Such developments as we have mentioned and many others are of course chiefly due to the large benefactions of wealthy Americans which are constantly announced. Even in England it seems to be the American millionaire who is most ready to help University endowments.—"Literature."

THERE was unusual commotion at all the West-End fire stations on June 14th. Commander Wells, with a view to giving his men a little "surprise" drill, had pulled the fire alarm at Lancaster-gate, and shortly after there came galloping up from all sides fire-engines horsed escapes, and hose vans. The mobilization was pronounced most satisfactory. Even the various contingents of the London Salvage Corps joined in the general turnout.

The directors of Drury Lane Theatre having decided to expend a large sum on increasing the seating accommodation and carying out various other improvements in the auditorium, the Duke of Bedford, the ground landlord, has responded to their outlay by generously giving Mr. Arthur Collins a further forty years' lease of the theatre, making his term a tenancy of eighty years from 1897.

THE fossil skeleton of a samotherium has been discovered at the village of Pikermi. This proves, says the "Standard's" Athens correspondent, for the first time, that the fossils discovered there are geologically of the same date as those found in the Island of Samos. The British Minister, Sir E. Egerton, at whose instance the excavations at Pikermi were started, is taking a lively interest in the work, and makes frequent visits to the place.

THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

DISCUSSION AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

His own special interest, Sir George Birdwood continued, was in the Island during what might be termed its comparatively proto-historic,—even pre-historic—or Hindoo period, when its seven component islets—that is its six hills, and the palm patch of Mahim—were still separated from one another by long winding creeks, and broad lagoons, and similar inlets from the sea; and when its only inhabitants were the aboriginal Coolies, who gave their name to Colaba, i.e., "Kuli-bhata," or "the Coolies-land," and to Cooly-warra, i.e., "the Cooly village" in Colaba, and on the seashore behind Seedhoot-parra, to Cooly-warree in Mahim, to Cooly-warree in Sion, and to Cavel, a Portuguese corruption of Cooly-warree, the village inhabited by the first Cooly converts to Catholicism. The aboriginal Hindoo Coolies wear a knife suspended from their necks as the badge of all their tribe, and of their ancient sovereignty over the Island; and it was also worn by the Catholic Coolies employed in the laying out of the Victoria Gardens. They gave the poetical names,—derived from characteristic or conspicuous trees or shrubs,—several of which Mr. Forrest has cited, to various districts of the Island. The Victoria Gardens contained some of their oldest shrines, and they presented great difficulties in laying out the roads in the Garden. One was a flat surfaced rock, protruding very slightly above the ground, something between an altar ("ara" rather than "altaris") and a phallic stone, the "Deus Tutanus" ("Deus Ridiculus") of the locality. Not being in the way of any projected path, it was "negotiated" by making it the centre of an enclosure in which the choicest flowers of the garden were reared, and converting it, from a sacrificial altar into one for floral offerings, always supplied by himself in the form of pots of the rarest flowers in the "nursery." In short, it was turned into a flower stand, like the altar in the grounds of Battle Abbey. Every one was satisfied, and within three years the shrine was virtually forgotten. The *takhat*, "platform," or "throne" of a Mahomedan faquir, which was also a little off a projected road, was similarly dealt with, by converting it into a most picturesque hermitage covered with the "Jacquemontia violacea" mentioned by Mr. Forrest as discovered by Jacquemont in Cashmere, and which he, the Chairman, had just then introduced into Bombay from Belgaum. But the truly terrible difficulty was with the sacred trees of the locality, thirty-five of which stood in the way of the projected roads. It was too soon, even now, to publish in detail how they disappeared. It is sufficient to say that the extra policemen engaged for their especial protection were convinced that they were removed by the Gods of the trees themselves: and this again completely satisfied everyone really concerned. The fact was actually made palpable to not less than five policemen, when one night Professor Buhler, then a very powerful young man, was called in to assist in dealing with a comparatively large *peepool* tree (*Ficus religiosa*, of: "people" and "poplar"), and a regularly consecrated *peepool*, which presented problems utterly beyond the wits of the usual solutions. They were found to arise from the presence in the very heart of the trunk of the tree of what seemed a large, ruddled, phallic stone, with, behind it, a carved teak wood pillar over five feet high. Both were removed to his bungalow just in time to lead to Professor Buhler's and his own appearance in the garden at that witching hour being taken by the drowsily awakening police, whose calculated sleep their exertions had cut-timed, for the apparition of two divinities. At the bungalow the apparent phallic stone was discovered to be a much smaller image of Murpoottee or Hunoomunt, the universal God of the aboriginal Coolies, which through constant anointing with vermilion, had—they calculated in not less than 500 years—become gradually transformed into a phallic stone. The first thing the next morning they smuggled the relics into the Museum of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall; and they both agreed that nothing should be said about them for untold years to come in Bombay. The oldest extant Hindoo temple in Bombay is marked by its ruins, attributed to the 7th century A.D., in the Seeree, i.e. "Steep," Road, leading from Chowpatty up the eastern face of Malabar Hill; the image built into the wall of a garden on its site is said to have belonged to it, and is named Lukadavee. But the most interesting ruined temple in Bombay is that of Walkeshwar, "Lord of the Sand," at the southern point, Sree Goondee (i.e. Lucky Stone), of Malabar Hill, attributed to the 9th or 10th century, A.D. It was blown up by the Portuguese, after their wont with the shrines and sanctuaries of the Hindoos, but the triform head of Walkeshwar himself was found among its ruins early in the last century, and is now safely lodged in the India Museum galleries, next door to them. Next in antiquity and most important of all the Hindoo temples of Bombay was that of Mombadavee (i.e. Maha, Umba, Amba (Umma, Jagadamba, or, "mamma") Devi "the Great Mother Goddess" (i.e. Kalee, or Doorga, the wife of Seewa, here in one of her most benignant aspects) of the Coolies of Bombay, and the tutelary and patroness of all Hindoos in Bombay, and for all the world, "Our Lady of Bombay." Architecturally it is quite unworthy of its "names," or, as it might be more correct for him to say, "women"; but it contains not only the shrine of Mombadayee, but shrines of Seewa, Hunnoomunt, Gunpooty! (Ganga-pati or Ganesa), and others; and the shrines of Our Lady of Bombay and the Monkey God are thronged all day by the Coolies; and all day long the worshippers at all the shrines pass to and fro, and the smoke of the incense rises up on every side, and the tinkling of little bells, and the clangour of larger ones, fills the whole air round. His father once obtained admission into the temple for the missionary Joseph Wolf. He was deeply affected by the worship and burst into tears, overcome by the thought that the ritual of the Temple of his race should be so prostituted as he expressed it to the service of devils. (Tacitus, A: II, 85, Judaica sacra; H. II, 4, J: superstit: pervicacia). His (the Chairman's) earliest associations were with the rippling and clanging of those bells and to him,—and was not he too a Cooly of Bombay!—no part of the Old Town was more fascinating than the precincts of the Mombadavee temple. The temple of Mahalukshmee (wife of Veeshnoo), literally "The Great Luck," and here "The great Prosperity of Bombay," is smaller than that of Mombadavee, and less important in the estimation of the Hindoos; but it is the most conspicuous of all in the Island, and has a singular and most suggestive interest for all Englishmen. The goddess is associated in the temple with Suruswattee, the wife of Brahma, and Parwuttee, the wife of Seewa, in another of her benignant aspects. At one time their three images were enshrined in a temple at Worlee, the Ficus indica Grove. But on the Mahomedans invading the Island the goddesses carried them down into the depths of the sea, by Breach Candy, between Worlee and Dumballa Hill, there to find a sure refuge from profanation in the submarine palace of Varoonna. But on the establishment of the English on the Island, the three gracious goddesses appeared before a fisherman who was casting his net under Worlee, and told him that they now greatly desired to return to the Island if the English would grant them a site for a new temple; in which case they offered to help them in building the Vellard, or "embankment," across Breach Candy. Governor Hornby at once, so the tradition now at last recorded by da Cunha, runs, acceded to the wishes of the three shining ones, and gave them the ground on which the present temple, overlooking Breach Candy, is built. The existence of such a tradition is a remarkable proof of the deep abiding sense the people of India everywhere entertain of the security, justice, and freedom they enjoy under British rule. If also actual history is mythologised in the tradition, it supplies another illustration of the truly Hellenic spirit, the only true Imperial spirit, which actuated the whole policy of the East India Company in its relations with the social and religious life of the Hindoos. Moreover, the fact that the Breach Candy Temple of the three "suktees" (i.e. female powers of the Hindoo triad) is now known only as the temple of Mahalukshmee, "The Great Prosperity" is most poetical and emphatic evidence of the grateful and devout recognition by the Hindoos of Bombay of the unprecedented material benefits in which they have luxuriated, not to say revelled, from at least 1708, under British rule. The duty is that this temple again should be unworthy of its glorious site. A similar legend is current of the temple of Purubweshwar, the worship of the Prubhoos, in Mahim. On the Portuguese taking possession of the Island in 1530 the image of the goddess was hidden away from them in a well, where it remained until 1739, when the goddess appeared to one of her worshippers in a dream and bade him restore her temple and her image to it. The image is interesting also as one of the few to be seen in Bombay possessed of anything like the grace and beauty and sweetness which in the West we associate with the statues of goddesses. Again, it is said of the Gaumdavee ("Village-Goddess") temple under Malabar Hill, that its image, another benignant form of Kalee, under the name of Leelawattee, remained hidden among the rocks above Chowpatty until its hiding-place was revealed in 1718, only ten years after Bombay was made a Presidency Town, independent of Surat, to Bapoojee Mahtre. The name of the goddess and her discoverer make one curious to know whether the latter was an ancestor of Mr. Mahtre, whose statuette as Suruswattee attracted so much attention at the Paris Exhibition last year, and who is also known for his charming statuette of a Hindoo girl proceeding, with an offering of flowers, "To the Temple." There are other notable temples in Bombay, such as the Baboolnath temple, Fryer's "prodigious pagoda," on the top of Malabar Hill; the Bhuvanee-Shankar temple, near Gowalli Tank; the Thakordwar ("Lord of the (open) Door") temple of Rama and Lakshman, in Girgaum; the Ramdavee, Withalwady, and Khalkadavee Temples, in Khalkadavy; the Bholeshwar temple, sacred to Seewa, as "The Providence of Fools," in the ward of the same name; the Gunpootty temple in the "Cloth Market,"—

"Where the outland merchantsait,
Like kings above their merchandise,
Lying to foolish men and wise:"

the Venkatesha temple in "the Fort"; and the many temples of Hunnoomunt to be found in every ward of the Town, and every village of the Island. The lesser, and obscurer shrines, some mere stocks and stones, are almost numberless; but they all deserve attention, for they are all landmarks of social and religious, and as has been shown, of political history. And again he would emphasise the fact that, without exception all these Hindoo temples of Bombay are of joyous gods. Even the Saiva temples are of beneficent aspects of Seewa, or Kalee. This note of joy was the predominant characteristic of Hinduism, and of Hindu art, which is ritualistic art. It is clear and resonant throughout Gujerat and Kattyawar; and would appear to be increasing in volume over all Western India. Surely this is a fact of some political significance, and, deserving of some consideration from English statesmen, and publicists, and politicians, interested in the intelligent, righteous, and sympathetic administration of British India. In conclusion, he particularly desired to impress upon both the educated and the wealthy Hindoos of Bombay the duty that lay on them before any others of numbering and registering all the shrines on the Island, recording their history and legends and so far as possible restoring them on a scale and in a manner proportioned to their historical and religious importance, and the architectural suggestiveness of their sites. If they had any proper pride in the maintenance of their great historical personality, and the continuation of their sacrosanct social organisation, and communal polity, and any interest in the evolution on traditionary lines of their profoundly idiosyncratic religion, arts, and general culture, they must feel that they owe this obvious duty to the ashes of their fathers and the altars of their gods.

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA.

BY GEORGE CECIL.

INSURANCE business in India is much the same as it is in civilized countries, with this exception—viz., that the Anglo-Indian mind is a slow-moving asset, and, consequently, its owner does not exert himself as does his European "confrere." Indeed, the exiled Englishman is a somnolent creature, the result, partly, of the pestilential climate, which has a most lamentably somniferous effect upon the Briton. But there are moments when he is more or less wide awake. Should a firm act as agents for a line of steamship as well as for an insurance company, they will make a customer a reduction in freight, provided he insures his merchandise with them; or in the event of a mercantile corporation possessing an insurance department as well as a jute mill, they will purchase Stretch'em and Company's belting provided the latter pioneers of enterprise will insure with them their capacious "go-downs," as warehouses are termed in the East.

Since produce merchants abound in India, a large volume of business, naturally, is done. Northern Bengal is devoted to the jute industry, and the Darjeeling Hills, Teral, and Duars, to the production of tea. The latter white-flowering shrub is also indigenous to Assam, Southern India, and part of the Punjaub. When despatched to England, there is some competition for the insurance thereof. Bengal is also responsible for the indigo industry, and in the winter months, when the cakes are disposed of to the German brokers and buyers who visit Calcutta, insurance circles are apt to be on the *qui vive*. The coal which emanates from the Giridih, Barrakar, Sanctoria, Assansole, and other coal-fields, is occasionally exported and the Calcutta or Bombay insurance agents reap a small harvest. The insurance companies domiciled in the western capital are also kept busy in securing business from exporters of cotton; whilst castor and cocoa-nut oil are shipped from all ports. At Coconada, Madras, Vizagapatam, and other coast towns, insurances are effected upon such oleaginous manufactures. The cocoa-nut of commerce is despatched in large quantities to England. At the Olympian games of Margate it is to be found enjoying an unquestioned popularity, and, like the banana, it is insured before being despatched from the Indian port. It will thus be seen that the insurance agent who is on the look-out for business cultivates the fruit exporter as well as the mill owner.

In connection with the "cultivating" of those pillars of finance who have patronage to bestow, it may be observed that the insurance manager, or agent, is sometimes entrusted with the spending of an entertaining allowance, in order that he may enter the flowery paths of society, and thus, indirectly, advertise the company which he represents. In Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, and the other large towns, the manager makes overtures to the local "nobility and gentry" by inviting them to dinner, and they ask him to their dances. In the smaller stations, such as Benares, Bareilly, Agra, Bellary, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Sialkote and elsewhere, the local bank manager undertakes to act as agent for a life insurance company. He becomes an honorary member of the various "native infantry" messes, and is admitted to membership of the local club. What business is to be had is commandeered by him without much exertion or difficulty. Should he be a fine type of manly beauty, or a warbler of sentimental drawing-room songs, he will win over the fairer sex, whose husbands and brothers will, through the instrumentality of the charmers in question, be easily prevailed upon to insure their lives against plague, cholera, and other Asiatic irregularities. The tender subaltern, it may be observed, on ascertaining that he cannot play polo, shoot, and back losers, on his princely pay—plus nothing a year—hastens to insure himself for Rs. 5000 (£350.) Armed with his policy, he bears the local bank manager in his official den, and endeavours to negotiate a loan of £500 on the strength of his newly-acquired plaything. Indeed, the life insurance policy in Anglo-Indian circles is a thing of barter. The exile who desires to revisit the civilised scenes of his youth, not infrequently raises the necessary sinews of war on the strength of his insurable vitality. The hapless "Indian Staff Corps" captain who segrees from the white (violet-powdered) hand of the "Indian civilian's" remaining olivebranch, is informed by the stern parent that he must first insure himself for at least Rs. 10,000, otherwise his suit will not be entertained.

As in Europe, the columns of the daily papers are pressed into service. "Liberal settlements of claims," together with "mutual advantages" are therein advertised. That the exceedingly poor setting up of the matter leaves much to be desired does not appear to concern the insurance company's agent. Possibly, in revenge, he insures the life of the manager and employes of the delinquent newspaper, "and thus," as he elegantly observes, "I knock the stuff

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY'S record of climbing and exploration in the Cordillera Real will be published by Messrs. Harper. It is dedicated to General Jose Manuel Pando, the President of the Republic of Bolivia. The book is the result of visits Sir Martin Conway paid to that country in 1898 and 1900, and his articles in "The Daily Chronicle" at the former period will be fresh in the memory of our readers.

On the first occasion Sir Martin was accompanied by two Alpine guides from the village of Val Tournanche, one of whom, Antoine Maquignaz, was in 1897 chief guide to the Duke of the Abruzzi in the famous ascent of Mount St. Elias in Alaska. A description of the forty six mineral specimens brought home by Sir Martin, and now in the British Museum, is contributed by Mr. L. J. Spencer and Mr. R. Bullen Newton writen upon the palæozoc fossils which were collected, and which have been presented to the Natural History Museum. There are numerous pictures in the book, all of them being reproductions of photographs taken by Sir Martin Conway.

"An appeal is made for temporary help to the great Oxford English Dictionary. Its most valued correspondent, Dr. Fitzeward Hall, died lately, leaving number of word-indexes to very many of his books. His son is willing to lend one of these books, with its index, to any educated person who will copy from the book a few lines containing each indexed word on slips, which will be sent to the reader, such slips having on them the printed date and title of the book read, so as to save the reader the trouble of copying these over and over again. The work needs only moderate intelligence and goodwill, and any one willing to undertake a Hall book should write to "Dr. Murray, Oxford," who is editor-in-chief of the Dictionary.

The facsimile of the Alfred Jewel, on which Mr. Elliot Stock has been at work during the past two years, is now just ready for issue to the subscribers in connection with the Millenary Commemoration at Winchester, in July. Some idea of the difficulties which have surrounded the production of the Jewel may be formed when it is stated that no fewer than four seperate examples had to be made before a perfect result was obtained.

Lord Milner has lately appointed Mr. Fabian Ware to inquire into the educational system now in vogue in South Africa. Mr. Ware is an educational expert. For ten years he was a teacher in a secondary school, and then he became associated with the Technical Education Board. He left London for Cape Town, and had just completed revising the proofs of a book Messrs. Harper are publishing for him. It is entitled Educational foundations of Trade and Commerce, and it deals largely with the educational systems adopted in France, Germany, and America.

Mr. W. J. Ford, the popular batsman, has already written a history of Middlesex county cricket. He is now engaged on a similar work dealing with cricket at Cambridge University. This will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Blackwood, and will contain numerous illustrations. Another cricket book is being prepared for early publication by Mr Edmund Seale. It is is entitled Curiosities of First-Class Cricket, and is written by Mr. F. S. Ashley Cooper.

The Clarendon Press is about to publish a history of music in six volumes, arranged on rather a novel plan. Each author has been allotted a separate period so delimited as to make one consecutive treatise of the whole. The first two volumes deal respectively with the earlier and later Ecclesiastical Period, and have been written by Prof. Wooldridge. Sir Hubert Parry is at work on the third volume, which relates to the Seventeenth Century. The Age of Bach and Handel is the title of the fourth written by Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland. Mr. V. H. Hadow is the author of the fifth, which treats of the Vienues school and its times. The last The Romantic Movement, is by Mr. E. Dannreuther. The first, third, and fourth volumes will be ready in the autumn.

Writers and readers will be glad to learn that the index to the first ten volumes of Book Prices Current which has been in course of compilation for many months, is now completed, and will be published this season by Mr. Elliot Stock. The index is so arranged that under any one author's name all the copies of his works sold during the decade are brought together, and their varying prices and editions are thus seen at a glance. The work contains 33,000 distinct titles, and half a million references, Shakespeare alone having over 1,100.

Dangerous Trades is the title of a big book relating to the historical, social, and legal aspects of industrial occupations as affecting public health which has been written by a number of experts, and will be published in the autumn by Mr. Murray. The general editor is Dr. T. Oliver, who has contributed several chapters relating to diseases arising from poisonous or irritating dusts and vapours. Mr. H. J. Tennant, M. P., writes on prospective Legislation for Dangerous Trades. Dr. Collingridge deals with Health in the Mercantile Marine. Lieut.-Colonel John Dodd gives his experiences of health in the Army at home and abroad, and Major Cooper Key, of the Home Office, writes on explosives.

The fourth volume in Messrs. G. P. Putnam's series dealing with American men of energy will give the biography of Israel Putnam, farmer, pioneer and Major-general. The Putnam family left Buckinghamshire in 1642 to settle in the United States, and this member of it, whose life is to be told by Mr. William Farrand Livingston, is a great-uncle of the present head of the famous publishing firm. His career was crowded with exciting adventures, both during peace and war.

A new publication well be issued from Punch office at the end of this month. It is Mr. Punch's Holiday Book and is edited by Mr. E. T. Reed who contributes several literary articles and a further instalment of his characteristic Pre-historic Peeps. Among those assisting him in the venture are Messrs. Owen, Seaman, Bernard Partridge, Raven Hill, Barry Pain and Phil May.

Lucas Cleeves new book Mostly Fools and a Duchess will be published by Messrs. F. V. White. The same firm will have ready in a few days. A Millionaires Love Story by Mr. Guy Boothby, by.—Early next month Mr. Heinemann will publish in his Dollar Library of American Fiction a novel entitled Lords of the North by Miss Agnes C. Laut.—Mr. C. Felton Pidgin's book Quincy Adams Sawyer will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.—Messrs. Harper publish That House of de Mailly by Miss M. Horton Potter'—Mr. John Lane is about to print Mr. Nathaniel Stephenson's latest novel. They that Took the Sword and one by Mr. Thomas Cobb entitled Severance.—A novel entitled My Brilliant Career by a young lady who has lived in the Bush nearly all her life, will be published by Messrs. Blackwood Mr. Henry Lawson says, in a preface, that the book is true to Australia—the truest I ever read.—Mrs. Hugh Fraser has a new novel, entitled Marna's Mutiny, coming out through Messrs. Hutchinson. The scenes are laid in Japan.

In Messrs. Dent's Mediæval Town series, the volume on Verona is being written by the Hon. Mrs. Alethea Wiel.—A book on musical and dramatic copyright, by Mr. Albert Strong, is in the press.—Mr. Grant Richards will have ready Mr. F. G. Aflalo's new book on Sea and Coast Fishing.—Messrs. Methuen will issue in their Little Library series a volume of selections from the works of William Blake, with an introduction by Mr. Mark Perugini.

Manchuria. By Alexander Hosie, (Methuen & Co.) —In "Manchuria" Mr. Hosie has provided us with a most excellent book. Although at first sight it may be considered a book of reference rather than a book to read, the earlier chapters are most interesting reading, and especially the account given of the great railway system which Russia is building up in the Far East. On the whole Mr. Hosie takes a refreshingly optimistic view of the prospects of British trade in Manchuria, "provided," of course, "that equality of treatment in the matter of taxation and railway rates is assured"—and this ought to be within the capacity of the Foreign Office. Mr. Hosie, who is apparently in sympathy with the Chinese and Manchus, also seems to have succeeded in "getting on" very well with Russian officials generally, and the discription of the celebration of the Queen's birthday last year on board an Amur steamer when British and Russians joined in drinking Her Majesty's health is not only gratifying as another testimony to the widespread respect in which our late Sovereign was held, but also as an evidence of a tendency towards mutual liking on the part of individuals of the two nations which cannot be harmful to international relations. All Russians are not like General Wogack. The illustrations and maps add much to the excellence of the book.

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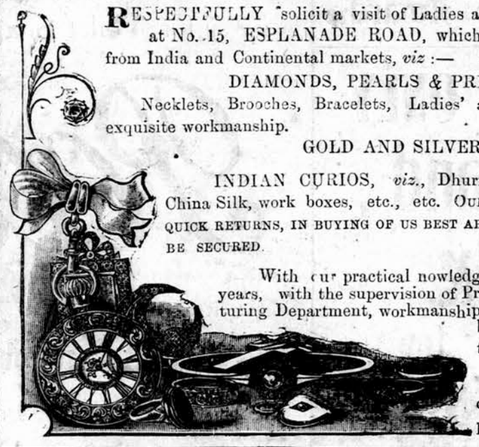

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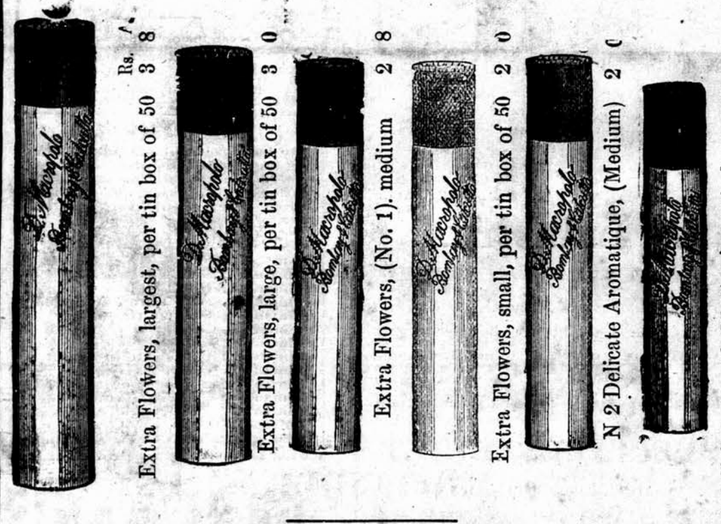
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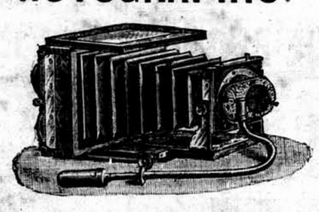

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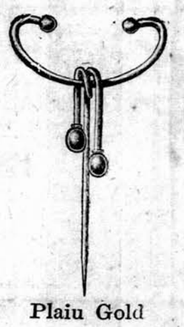

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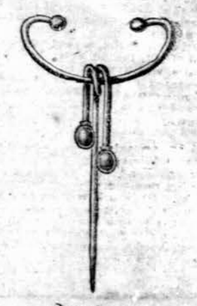

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